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Yugoslavia

International—In response to a question about possible military intervention, Yugoslav Presidency Vice President Branko Kostic told Belgrade radio there was no information indicating a need to "raise the level of combat readiness," but "we have many things for cases of possible aggression that have not been used so far." According to TANJUG, Air Force commander Bozidar Stevanovic saw "no real or moral reason why the United States should launch a military intervention in Yugoslavia." He added that if "military measures" were launched, "we have to fight back with all the forces of this society."

Serbia—In an interview with Belgrade radio, President Milosevic said the government and the business community, "above all," were "taking care" to see that the effects of sanctions were overcome. He said "the most important thing," however, was to see that "the truth" reached the rest of the world so that "the false accusations about aggression" could be "refuted."

According to TANJUG, the prices of "oil derivatives" increased "on average, by 100 percent" on 1 June, and the dinar-U.S. dollar exchange rate "changed significantly."

Macedonia—The government "as a matter of urgency" adopted the UN sanctions against the FRY, TANJUG reports. Although Macedonia is not a member of the United Nations, the government explained that it was "dutybound" to introduce the sanctions since Macedonia had applied for membership in the organization.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Sarajevo radio reports that following the resignation of Biljana Plavsic and Nikola Koljevic, the Bosnian Presidency elected Nenad Kecmanovic and Mirko Pejanovic as members. The two candiates "received more votes" than any of the others nominated by ethnic Serbs.

Hungary

"Hungarian troops will not take part in a possible military intervention in Yugoslavia under the aegis of the United Nations," stated Defense Minister Lajos Fur in a Budapest radio report on 2 June. The radio reports on 1 June that traffic is unimpeded along the Hungarian-Serbian border, and that "the border guard has received no instructions to introduce restrictive measures" along the border. According to a Foreign Ministry communique, Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky met with the ambassadors of Belgium, Britain, France, and the U.S. charge d'affaires to discuss a UN embargo against Yugoslavia. According to MTI, "Hungary backed the Security Council resolution" and "hopes the strict embargo will make leaders of Serbia and Montenegro... refrain from any steps causing a further escalation of the conflict."

Bulgaria

In an interview with Sofia radio, a Defense Ministry press "expert" said Bulgarian Army units were "deployed at their permanent stations," and would hold a "planned command staff exercise" in "the first half of June." He said "this does not relate to any movements along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border."

Turkey's Demirel Continues Official Visit

Addresses Parliament

TA0106144092 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1425 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (A.A)—Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, currently on a visit to Albania, on Monday pledged support for this fledgling Balkan state. Demirel told the Albanian parliament that his visit was taking place amid great improvements in ties between the two countries.

"We will support Albania in reaching the places it deserves to be in European and world organizations and its efforts toward democratization and a free market economy," he said.

Turkey has promised Albania 50 million dollars in aid, mainly to buy food, officials say. Albania and Turkey are scheduled to sign a cooperation treaty on Monday covering economic and military assistance. The treaty offers training prospects for Albanian Army officers in Turkish military academies and aid for the Albanian Army.

Demirel is scheduled to return to Turkey later on Monday.

Talks With Berisha

AU0106142692 Tirana ATA in English 0806 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA)—On May 31, at noon, Mr. Demirel together with the other members of the delegation were received in the Presidency by the president of the Republic, Sali Berisha; Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi, and other government members.

After wishing welcome to Mr. Demirel, President Berisha said that Turkey and Albania are fraternal countries with numerous and all-sided links including here also blood links. Albania will do its utmost to promote the relations between the two countries in the spirit of friendship and fraternity. We highly appreciate and estimate your role, Mr. Demirel, that of Turkey for the maintenance of equilibrium and peace. Turkey's policy has played a first-hand role in the stability in the region and beyond.

Speaking of the situation at home, President Berisha said that the Albanians not only suffered from the dictatorship but are currently suffering from its grave consequences. Being the country that has suffered the most savage dictatorship, underdeveloped and in profound isolation, Albania finds it difficult to initiate its road of democracy. The dictatorship we have lived through is ever better symbolized in the bunkers. But these testify also to the fact that Enver Hoxha's policy buried under the earth the Albanians' sweat and toil. But despite these difficulties we are determined to march on the road of reforms, of the setting up of the rule of law and market economy. Our main necessity remains the supply with raw material through various credits. Therefore I would like Turkey to help us, within its possibilities, through its credits and to reach a medium-term agreement of economic cooperation, which implies state loans for Turkish investors in Albania.

Regarding the situation in Yugoslavia, President Berisha voiced his great concern that the conflict might extend in Kosovo and this would bring about a massacre towards the unarmed population. He demanded from the Turkish Government to use its influence to avoid the conflict. The UN observers and troops should be sent in Kosovo and it should be proclaimed a demilitarized area. Nevertheless avoidance is not the solution, and the latter is attained through the application of the Albanians' right for self-determination. The first step for this is the inclusion of Rugova, who has the mandate of a people, in all the negotiations regarding the solution of the Yugoslav crisis. With regard to Macedonia, he said, just like Turkey we too are going to recognise it as a republic, but it is indispensable for Macedonia to recognise and observe the human and national rights of the Albanians. We cannot reconcile with some discriminating attitudes towards the Albanian population. We want to have very good relations with the Macedonian state and I hope to reach a full understanding in my meeting with President Gligorov during these days. Henceforth, it is possible that the Albanian-Macedonian relations be very good.

Mr. Berisha asked Turkey to support Albania in the international organism, particularly in the G-24 [Group of 24], which is going to hold a summit meeting in Tirana by the middle of July. In order to avoid as soon as possible the grave consequences of isolation we have decided to lift visas for Turkish citizens, as well as for the Bulgarians and the European Community countries.

Finally the treaty we are going to sign on June 1 is a first very important step towards the promotion of our relations.

Premier Demirel said that I have come to congratulate Mr. Berisha for his election as president, to see what are Albania's needs and to revise and complete the old agreements. With us there is great sympathy for the Albanians, and this is quite natural because we are fraternal countries. In Turkey there are many citizens of Albanian origin who have important posts in the state and economy. But everywhere in the world there is sympathy for you in these moments and you should profit from it. You have all our support according to the treaty we are going to sign, but we are ready to help you even beyond its outlines. Besides the treaty we want to prepare soon the agreement on the protection of investments and avoidance of double taxes. Our government abides by the promise to grant food aid. It has prepared a credit to be realised in various stages to the tune of 50 million dollars. You might send more students to our universities. On the basis of the treaty, we shall intensify military cooperation between the two countries, which foresees exchanges between militarymen, structural aid as well as numerous possibilities of study in Turkish military

schools. Likewise, we should deepen even more cooperation in the field of transport and telecommunication.

We shall have our say in your favor to the U.S.A. and Europe so that they better understand your problems and help you more.

With regard to Yugoslavia and Kosovo, Mr. Demirel voiced his full understanding with what the Albanian president said. The concern for Kosovo, he said, must not be yours only. It is ours too, but this is a matter to be dealt with by the whole world. If something happens in Kosovo and Sandzak we shall be on the same position like you and will raise on foot like you. He considered right the Albanian stand on Macedonia and underscored that the Albanians there should enjoy the same rights as the others and should be integrated everywhere at all levels of the Macedonian state. He promised for political support in this respect.

Holds News Conference

AU0106192192 Tirana ATA in English 0835 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA)—On May 31, after the meeting with the leaders of the political parties and associations, the Turkish premier, Suleyman Demirel had an interview for reporters of radio, TV and ATA in the seat of the Turkish Embassy in Tirana:

"The aim of our visit in Albania is to promote and further extend the relations between our two brother countries, to ensure a greater solidarity between our fraternal peoples, to seek possibilities to serve peace in our region and in Europe. I am grateful to you for the hospitality and the interest shown here in Albania.

"I conveyed to all the Albanians the greetings of your 60 million brothers in Turkey. We want to see you well. We want your happiness and want you to know well that the hearts of 60 million people beat for you. We are two fraternal peoples with common inheritance and values. Our friendship is a friendship between the peoples. It is natural for us to come and congratulate a parliament and a government, which are elected by the people and a powerful support exists behind them, because we defend democracy. Our two countries, two governments and our two fraternal peoples will continue to defend democracy, the human rights, peace and friendship.

"Our first talks were rather fruitful, we understood each other. On June 1, the agreement of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation will be signed. On the geographical aspect, we are not neighbours with Albania, but the relations between our two peoples are at the level of relations between the neighbours. Some other agreements are being prepared to preserve investments and to avoid double taxes. In these last 4, 5 years other agreements are also signed. We have reexamined them and will put them into life.

"We shall help Albania in every case, in every problem, in international problems as well. There are also credits a part of which have been realised. Now all of them will be realised. We have a present for you consisting of 50,000 tons of flour, 3,000 tons of sugar and a quantity of medicaments which will arrive in the coming days. We have a boundless for Albania. [sentence as received] I wish successes to our Albanian brothers."

The question on the idea existing for a Balkan meeting, Mr. Demirel answered categorically: "No," whereas the question what place does Albania occupy in the state policy of Turkey, Mr. Demirel said: "High, too high."

Berisha, Demirel Speak at Reception

AU0106192392 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Tirana, June 1 (ATA)—On May 31, evening, the president of the Republic, Sali Berisha, gave a reception at the Palace of Brigades in honour of the Turkish Premier Demirel and the persons escorting him.

Present were the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aleksander Meksi; the vice-chairmen of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Tomorr Malasi and Shaqir Vukaj; government members, representatives of political parties and others.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the Republic of Albania, Metin Ornekol, as well as heads and functionaries of other diplomatic representations accredited in Tirana.

The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

At the end of the reception, addressing the guests, the president of the Republic of Albania, Sali Berisha, said: "Tonight we have invited the honourable guest, the premier of Turkey, Mr. Suleyman Demirel, my outstanding friend. Following March 22, Albania is trying to overcome isolation, to apply the open door policy. Certainly, the relations between Albania and Turkey are specific ones and we will work to make our relations perfect. Besides historic relations the Albanians have blood relations with Turkey. On the whole, we, the Balkan peoples, have dreamt to become like Europe. Historically, we have been the cradle of civilisation. Therefore we must practise the same norms and principles alike Europe, so that the Balkans preserve only the merits belonging to it. It is sure that the relations between Albania and Turkey served peace and stability in the Balkans and broader. We highly evaluate the significant role Turkey is playing in this difficult period for the Balkans to stabilize the situation. On the other side, we want to ensure you that although one of the most threatened nations, we will do our utmost that the Albanians wherever they are contribute to peace and stability through their own policy".

Then, Mr. Suleyman Demirel took the floor. He said among other things:

Thanking my friend and brother, the honourable President of Albania, Mr. Sali Berisha, I wish to greet also all of you. New chances are opening to the world. All the countries, all the peoples, all the leaders of the countries must understand this new epoch, must well understand the needs of this new epoch. This is the epoch of peace, cooperation and development. It is the epoch which needs peace and well-being for all. And the mankind must realise this, too. To this end, each bears his own responsibility.

One of the features of the new epoch is the solution of every contradiction, the solution of every disagreement through the peaceful way. Wherever it be, of whatever reason, it is wrong to use the force of arms, to cause bloodshed. In the present world, peace is not a matter of great states only, it is a work for everyone, it is a question of everybody. If there have been disagreements in the past between the peoples, between the states, at present they are losing their importance, their value. The ideological rush is replaced by the human mind. Many communist-led countries, or countries that have applied a Marxist economy, are passing onto the market economy, they are living the process of democracy. We know these countries do not have it easy. All the democratic world has its own responsibility, it has responsibility also for these new countries which want to become new democratic countries at any cost.

Albania is a fraternal country for us. We have many things in common with it. Our relations with Albania have always been very good. The democratic world should always devote attention to Albania, which is in the Balkans, which has always had problems.

The aim of our visit here is to hail the emergence of democracy in this country, to congratulate our colleagues who brought this democracy and to convey some messages so that the existing relations between Albania and Turkey which are very good, be further promoted. The good relations between Albania and Turkey do not make any harm to anybody. These relations do not aim at a third one. We regret the fact that blood is being shed in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Using weapons, shedding the blood, leads you to nowhere. We would like that bloodshed be over. Actually, when the preservation of peace is of great importance, disrupting peace leads you to nowhere.

The Turkish Republic follows with great attention the events in the zone and in the world. On June 25 we shall sign the agreement of cooperation on the Black Sea where the Soviet republics will take part along with Romania, Bulgaria and Greece. Economic cooperation in this zone too will serve peace. We have an agreement of cooperation also with Iran, Pakistan and the Central Asian countries. We invite Albania in this meeting too. In the present days, peace and friendship contribute at the same time to the preservation of the mutual interests because the coming 10 years will be of a greater value for mankind that the past 90 years. We have very good talks with Mr. President, Mr. Premier and other authorities of the Albanian Government.

At the same time, I had unforgettable talks also with the leaders of the political parties represented in the parliament and I highly valued their opinions which have to do with the interests of the country. I may say that actually, all the people in Albania have faith in the stability and democracy. We shall, by all means, be on the side of Albania, will support and back it up. We shall conduct our bilateral relations on the basis of mutual interests. We want peace be preserved, a continuous peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. I think all developments are in the favour of the man.

Ministry Denies Troop Movements on Western Border

AU0206100892 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Interview with Captain Second Rank Tsvyatko Donchev, expert in the Defense Ministry Press Group, by news announcer Veselin Angelov in Sofia—live]

[Text] [Angelov] Are any movements of Bulgarian military units taking place on our western border? In addition to our listeners, foreign correspondents also are asking this question. We contacted Captain Second Rank Tsvyatko Donchev, an expert in the Defense Ministry Press Group, for an answer and I have a direct telephone link with him now. Good afternoon, Captain.

[Donchev] Good afternoon. The formations, units, and subunits of the Bulgarian Army are deployed at their permanent stations and are carrying out their regular, normal training activities. A piece of news that I can give you is that during the first half of June, a planned command staff exercise will be held with headquarters staff of the Second Army under the command of Lieutenant General Lyutskan Lyutskanov, commander of the Land Forces of the Republic of Bulgaria. However, this does not relate to any movements along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border or along the western border. The participants in the exercise come from the permanent garrisons, and a further point is that no troops will participate.

During the same period, a planned command staff exercise also will be held under the command of the commander of the First Army, involving the headquarters staff of the Third Motorized Rifle Division, which is located closer to the region in question. However, no troops will take part in this exercise, either. Accordingly, only commanders and headquarters staff will be training during this period.

National 'Social Partnership' Agreement Signed

AU2905130592 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] The first discussions on social partnership will take place today at the Council of Ministers. Our trade union correspondent Petur Donchev reports:

[Donchev] One of our major hopes finally became reality. Today, Docent Nikola Vasilev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Konstantin Trenchev, and Prof. Krustyu Petkov, leaders of the Podkrepa Labor Confederation and the Confederation of the Independent Trade Unions, respectively, Ivan Andonov, chairman of the Bulgaria Chamber of Commerce, and Valentin Mollov, chairman of the Union of the Citizens' Economic Initiative, signed a document on the rules of the work of the national system on social partnership.

I would like to discuss this exceptionally important document. This system is constructed at the branch and regional levels and at the enterprises and organizations. Naturally, the National Council is the supreme organ of this system. The government, the organizations of the employers, and the trade unions participate in this council. The National Council on Social Partnership will discuss and adopt agreements on resolving social problems that have emerged at the national level. Such problems mostly refer to the labor, social security, standard of living, and other related economic conditions.

The National Council will discuss labor and social conflicts and the measures of resolving them and issues related to collective labor bargaining, social minimum, structure of consumption, minimum wages, and the mechanisms of implementing agreement that have been achieved, and proposals on stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in the country with a view to preserving social peace.

All decisions will be adopted by consensus. When an agreement is reached, each participant assumes the obligation to implement the necessary measures to contribute to resolving problems in accordance with his prerogatives.

At the beginning of next week experts of the government, the employers, and the trade unions will meet to discuss one of the most important issues—the wage compensation after the liberalization of the prices.

Ganev Says Number of Diplomats To Be Reduced

AU0106201292 Sofia BTA in English 1931 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)—In connection with the environment conference opening in Rio de Janeiro on June 3, President Zhelev called on Bulgarians to observe two minutes of silence in the afternoon of June 3 to express their concern over the future of the Planet Earth. UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali called on the citizens of the planet to observe a two minute silence at the opening of the conference.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev told a news conference that the number of Bulgarian diplomats posted in the missions abroad will be reduced dramatically in the coming week. According to the minister, Bulgaria is losing thousands of dollars monthly from the way in which embassy property is managed.

Mr. Ganev is postponing the visit to Madrid which was due to start tomorrow because of an illness of his Spanish counterpart. On June 19 Stoyan Ganev will attend a meeting of the Western European Union [WEU] in Bonn. This is the first WEU meeting which representatives of the East European countries have been invited to attend.

In connection with the Latin American tour which President Zhelyu Zhelev is starting on June 7, the Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev who will accompany him told today's news conference that "this visit is an

important beginning of Bulgaria's relations with those countries, relations which have yet to be built on a new basis." The tour will take the president to Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and other countries. Bulgaria will upgrade its missions in Venezuela and Uruguay to an embassy level. The possibility is contemplated to reopen the Bulgarian Embassy or to accredit a Bulgarian ambassador to Chile.

Culture Minister Elka Konstantinova asked all Bulgarian banks to set aside at least 1 percent of their profits for sponsorship of Bulgarian culture. Mrs. Konstantinova's appeal was backed by the rest of the cabinet which considered seventeen items at its meeting today.

The Estonian ship Heltermaa, carrying strongly toxic chemical waste, is still sailing in the Black Sea, BTA's correspondent in Burgas reported. The Russian authorities denied it entry in their ports. Experts of the Burgas branch of the Ecoglasnost Ecologist Movement fear that the ship has already become the latest sea ghost. According to an off-the-record statement, the Turkish authorities refused to let the toxic cargo pass along the Bosphorus.

National Assembly Chairman Stefan Savov told a news conference today that before it goes into a summer recess (until the end of July), parliament will pass 300 amendments to the effective Labour Code, two more restitution acts and several bills on the organization of the judicial system. Culture legislation is not among the priorities, for the time being. At least until the beginning if August, the bills on the declassification of the politicians' police files and on a repeal of the People's Court Law will not be considered.

According to the leader of the Bulgarian Business Bloc George Ganchev, who won some 17 percent of the direct presidential elections in January 1992, new parliamentary elections will be held in Bulgaria before the end of this year. In his view, it is impossible that Agrarians should be unrepresented in the parliament of an agricultural country. The same applies to businessmen, once the country has embarked on the road to a market economy.

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the reserve are guarding the headquarters of their union which the government recently allocated to the Movement for Rights and Freedoms. This morning members of the Union of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Reserve occupied the building, insisting that the government revoke its decision.

On the occasion of June 1, the International Day of the Child, SOS-Kinderdorf, an international organization for orphans assistance, sent Bulgaria 100,000 Deutschemark in medicines. Part of the shipment is destined for the first Bulgarian children's village which is being built in Tryavna, northern Bulgaria.

June 1 was marked by a variety of events throughout the country. President Zhelyu Zhelev visited a kindergarten in Sofia.

A group of 14 U.S. military inspectors arrived in the Black Sea city of Varna today. Between June 2 and 5 they will inspect military installations under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

Representatives of the United States, Russia, Finland, Austria, Italy and Germany have been invited to attend a scientific and technological conference on Bulgaria's thermal and nuclear power generation problems which opened in Varna today. The participants are discussing environment-friendly technologies.

Addressing a conference on American business and investment opportunities in the Danube region which opened in Vienna today, the U.S. Ambassador to Sofia Mr. Hugh Kenneth Hill set forth the opportunities for business in Bulgaria.

He cited the democratic and stable situation in the country, the already voted liberal laws and above all the recently passed Privatization Act. He also stressed Bulgaria's admission to the Council of Europe and expressed the confidence that the negotiations on the country's association with the European Community would be successful.

Bulgaria is represented at the conference by Deputy Prime Minister Ilko Eskenazi.

Conflict in Orthodox Church Holy Synod Viewed

AU0106182092 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Iva Toncheva report: "Rift in the Holy Synod"]

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)—The Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church opened its June session. However, there is a serious rift in the Holy Synod and the two dissenting groups conferred separately today.

The building of the Holy Synod was occupied by the new Synod which held its sitting there. Patriarch Maksim was not allowed admittance into the building. Patriarch Maksim and the Hierarchs supporting him asked President Zhelyu Zhelev for an urgent meeting. Failing to enter its building, the old Holy Synod held its sitting in the seminary and declared it would open its regular June session despite the problems.

President Zhelyu Zhelev described the events at the Holy Synod as scandalous pointing out that no state institution has the right to meddle with the affairs of the church, the president's spokesman said informing about today's meeting Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev had with Patriarch Maksim and the Hierarchs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. Dr. Zhelev said he had invited the Constitutional Court to issue a ruling concerning the separation of the Church from the state and the future fate of the Directorate of Religious Faiths. The ruling of the Constitutional Court will be binding for all parties concerned. Besides Church dignitaries, about 40 priests of

the Sofia Eparchy also attended the meeting with President Zhelev. They maintain that the new Holy Synod includes compromised Metropolitans who are to be blamed for the present grave state of the Orthodox Church and who were connected with the communist regime. The priests signed a document addressed to the president, parliament and the leadership of the ruling Union of Democratic Forces demanding to stop "all that folly" and let the church resolve its own problems alone.

Father Khristofor Subev, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Religious Faiths and member of the New Holy Synod, also asked for a meeting with the president. The president's spokesman informed that Dr. Zhelev refused the meeting.

A new acting chairman of the Holy Synod was elected about 20 days ago. He is Metropolitan Pimen of Nevrokop, the only living one of the three Metropolitans who signed with reservations the protocol on the election of Maksim as Patriarch. The new Holy Synod decided to restore several eparchies. Metropolitan Pimen's election and the first decisions made by the new Holy Synod were hailed by the Directorate of Religious Faiths with the Council of Ministers. Its director Metodi Spasov sent it a letter of greetings. In three day's time President Zhelyu Zhelev received, at their request, the new acting chairman of the Holy Synod, Metropolitan Pimen of Nevrokop, and Patriarch Maksim.

Today the new Holy Synod approved a declaration in support of the decision of the Directorate of Religious Faiths declaring the election of Patriarch Maksim illegitimate. Several months ago some documents appeared in the Bulgarian press revealing the decisive role which the Communist Party's Central Committee played in the election of Bulgarian Patriarchs after 1944, the year of the communist takeover. Patriarch Maksim was elected in 1971.

At today's sitting the new Holy Synod expressed its desire to hold a convention of clergy and laity—something that has not happened for long years in Bulgaria. "The registration of the new Holy Synod on May 25 this year by the Directorate of Religious Faiths is not interference of the state in the internal affairs of the church but a lawful act that opens a good possibility for holding a convention of clergy and laity the soonest possible," it is pointed out in the declaration of the new Holy Synod which Metropolitan Pimen read for the BTA reporter.

Today the new Holy Synod today made several decisions—to insist before the respective state institutions that the Rila Monastery is finally reversed to the Bulgarian Church, that its ownership of St. Aleksandur Nevsky Cathedral in the centre of Sofia along with the crypt is restored, that the ancient St. George's Church be also reversed to the church and that religion is introduced as a facultative subject at the Bulgarian school.

At a press conference held this afternoon the director of the Directorate of Religious Faiths, Mr. Metodi Spasov, underlined once more the position of the directorate which considers the new Holy Synod to be the legitimate one. Mr. Spasov reproached the old Holy Synod for being inactive. The restoration of the monastic status of the Rila Monastery and of the Faculty of Theology at the St. Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia are initiatives launched by the directorate and not by the Holy Synod. According to Mr. Spasov the inaction of the old Holy Synod made it possible for other religions and sects to make a breakthrough in Bulgaria. Mr. Spasov said that patriarch Maksim was "a curb for any initiative."

The disputes at the Bulgarian Orthodox Church are going on.

This evening the Holy Synod headed by Patriarch Maksim officially responded to today's scandal. At its sitting today the Holy Synod decided to institute proceedings against the three Metropolitans who split and set up the new Holy Synod and against Father Khristofor Subev who chairs the Parliamentary Committee on Religious Faiths. According to Patriarch Maksim's Holy Synod, the four of them acted in breach of the statute of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

Czechoslovakia Joins European Social Charter

LD0106100992 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 1730 28 May 92

[Text] Czechoslovakia joined the European Social Charter in the seat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg yesterday. The governments of the member states are obliged to create conditions for the protection of 19 basic economic and social rights of citizens, such as remuneration for work performed, special education, and social and health care.

The signing has been entrusted to the CSFR minister of labor and social affairs [Petr Miller] subject to ratification. [Begin Miller recording] What has to be done now: We will have to set up a tripartite organ, some kind of commission of experts comprising representatives of trade unions, employers, the government, other institutions which have something to say about the issue, legal experts, and so on, and by 30 April next year we would like to do away with all the shortcomings which might prevent us from honoring the Social Charter. Only then will parliament embark upon ratification.

EC Steelmakers Try To Restrict CSFR Imports

LD0206093192 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Czech 0600 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] West European steel producers have asked the EC to introduce quotas on imports of Czechoslovak steel.

A spokesman for the European Federation for Metallurgy Industry has said that the steel industry in Western Europe finds itself in a crisis situation due to increasing steel imports from Czechoslovakia. Unless the EC uses its powers to introduce quotas, the European Federation for Metallurgy Industry will seek to impose compensatory tariffs on Czechoslovak steel.

National Military Service Reduced to 12 Months

LD3105092492 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1500 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] National service in the Czechoslovak Army is going to be 12 months as of 1 October 1993. According to Major General Milan Polak, commander of the department for preparation of the troops and deputy commander of the East Military Command in Trencin, the shortening of the service will require changes in training. Its new concept is, however, drafted in such a way that a high level of expertise and preparedness will be achieved in the course of 12 months' service.

Completion of Temelin Nuclear Plant in Doubt

LD2705104292 Prague CSTK in English 1723 GMT 27 May 92

[Text] Ostrava, North Moravia, May 26 (CSTK)—The Czech Republic's environment minister, Ivan Dejmal, today said whether or not to stop construction on the Temelin nuclear power plant is an issue of economics, not ecology.

According to the original plans under which it was begun in the mid-1980s, the Temelin plant, with four Soviet-designed VVER [water-cooled, water-moderated reactor] 1000-MW [megawatt] blocks, was to have been completed by this year.

In early 1990, the government decided to go through with only two of the four blocks, on the condition they be outfitted with safety systems of Western design.

Dejmal told a press conference at 'Ekofilm', an international environmental film and TV programme festival, that finishing the two blocks would require another 30,000 to 70,000 million crowns (1,000 to 2,300 million U.S. dollars).

"The question is whether there isn't some other way", he said. "The resources necessary for Temelin could then be more effectively used for (Czechoslovakia's) power industry".

On May 13, Czech Premier Petr Pithart said Temelin's future was "more open than ever before", refusing to rule out the possibility that the project could be brought to a halt.

As for the environmental impact of operating the plant, located less then 100 km from the Austrian border, Dejmal noted the problem of disposing of burned fuel and the negative effects on the quality of water in the Vltava River, a potential source of drinking water for central Bohemia.

On the other hand, he said, stopping construction would require finding employment for those currently working on the plant and new clients for the firms supplying material and equipment for the project.

Dejmal said there are no plans to begin work on any other nuclear power plants in the Czech Republic.

In an interview published in today's 'LIDOVE NOVINY', Dejmal said his ministry is "against atomic energy as such".

Noting that the Czech Government will take up the issue at its session on Wednesday, he explained that it is "absolutely certain" that thermal power plants in the Czech Republic will cease operating by 1997, unless they are equipped with desulphurisation devices.

Siemens Interest in Temelin Plant Questioned

LD0106104292 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 1630 GMT 28 May 92

[Text] Most Skoda Plzen workers associate the future of their company with Siemens. Vaclav Prokes phones in facts that are somewhat different:

[Prokes] Siemens expressed their timely wilingness to take on the burden of the security of Czechoslovak nuclear power plants. This, however, was not bound to happen. The outcome of the tenders for the control system and nuclear fuel pushed Siemens into the background, behind ABB, Westinghouse, and Framatom. For reason of both prestige and personnel, Siemens cannot now come to terms with the fact that a competitor for the completion of Temelin has emerged.

The frequent visits of Siemens representatives in recent weeks to Temelin itself lead to speculation that the German concern is trying to deny the outcome of the international tender. At the Wednesday [27 May] meeting, the four-member preparatory management of Skoda Energo agreed that contracts will be signed on 1 July between four Skoda plants and Siemens KVU and that actual production should start 1 October. For the time being, however, it seems that the production of Skoda Energo will be markedly reduced since Siemens has offered 10 percent and Framatom five percent of their orders.

It is also very evident that the focus of Siemens' sole interest lies in the Ukraine.

Uranium Industry Head Claims Production Reduced

AU2905094992 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 May 92 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Czechoslovak Uranium Industry, Diamo, Director Jan Jansky by Richard Stregl; place and date not given: "The Uranium Industry's Ups and Downs"]

[Excerpt] The former state enterprise called the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry has carried the name Diamo since 1 April 1992. Not only the name has changed: The production scale-down in the uranium industry began one year ago. Prospects for this industrial branch changed considerably.

We asked Diamo Director Eng. Jan Jansky, about the situation in the uranium industry and what prospects it has.

[Stregl] How far has the scale-down progressed in uranium extraction?

[Jansky] Until 1989, the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry [CSUP] was a giant that was losing money and swallowing state-provided subsidies. An excessive quantity of uranium concentrate was exported to the Soviet Union. Since then, we reduced the production of uranium concentrate from 2,400 to 1,760 tonnes. The program of production scale-down adopted by the government anticipates that we will only extract as much uranium as needed to satisfy the needs of our nuclear power stations. The number of Diamo employees decreased from 23,000 to 13,000 today. For the state it is the most important thing that uranium mining ceased to lose money, and we only need subsidies to cover social programs and liquidation costs ensuing from the previous activity of the enterprise.

[Stregl] How has the previous structure of the enterprise changed?

[Jansky] Previously, the CSUP was a closed industry within an industry, separated from other economic developments as much as possible. It has its own engineering, electronic, civil- engineering, and other production capacities, which were not very profitable. This is why the enterprise was divided into a smaller number of subsidiary plants, which are not directly related to uranium ore mining, processing, or research. They were segregated and included in the first wave of privatization. This internal restructuring allowed us to significantly reduce the administration and the redundant technical staff. Because of scaling down the production, miners, too, had to leave. However, a significant number of them had to leave because the maximum time limit for their exposure to radiation had expired.

[Stregl] What will happen to the core of the enterprise?

[Jansky] The core of the enterprise, representing ore extraction and processing, should not be privatized in the years to come. In the first phase, we are trying to transform the enterprise into a state-owned shareholders' company . The company would stay state-owned, but in the second phase it would become a holding [company] with subsidiaries that could receive private and foreign capital.

[Stregl] What would these subsidiaries do?

[Jansky] One, the core of which already exists, would deal with ore extraction and processing. The remaining ones are only on paper and are the expression of our endeavor to free ourselves from the unilateral dependence on the production and sales of uranium concentrate, the price and marketability of which are unstable. We also want to diversify our activity—what else besides nuclear energy generation? With the exception of ecologically unacceptable and expensive process of enriching uranium, we would like to secure a substantial part of the fuel cycle.

This means to manufacture fuel rods for nuclear power stations with the VVER-type reactors [water-moderated water-cooled power reactor] and to participate in radioactive waste disposal. A third new subsidiary would be focused on solving ecological problems. Our knowledge in this line of business originates from the experience of our experts who have been in the chemical extraction of uranium business for many years.

It it also our intention to export uranium concentrate. There is a demand for it, and we are trying to achieve more advantageous marketing conditions .

[Stregl] What are other reasons for your intention to produce nuclear fuel?

[Jansky] Above all, we would like to use Czechoslovak intellectual and production capacities. We have the know-how that is recognized all over the world. We are going to sell it in cooperation with our foreign partner. The production itself is nothing more than quality engineering. This production has tradition and production facilities in the CSFR. Moreover, there are strategic, technological, and economic reasons. All the fuel rods delivered to our country come from Russia, which is a not-too-stable country, as far as prices and deliveries are concerned. Technological and economic properties of Russian fuel rods are much worse than properties of fuel rods offered by Western firms. For example, the utilization of the fission material in Russian fuel rods is much lower, which means that specific costs for fuel are higher and there is more radioactive waste.

[Stregl] With which firm would you like to establish the shareholders' company for the production of fuel?

[Jansky] For over a year, we have been negotiating with the American company Westinghouse, French Framatome, German Siemens, and Swedish ABB Atom. All these firms presented their recent binding offers. They are extremely interested in establishing a new shareholders' company, since there is a giant market for fuel for the VVER-40 and VVER-1000 type reactors. Apart from the CSFR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Ukraine, and Russia can be considered.

[Stregl] On what does the realization of your intentions depend?

[Jansky] It would be simpler to say what jeopardizes it. The lack of coordination of individual entities in nuclear energy production causes unpleasant complications for us. For example, we are discussing the establishment of the said joint company for fuel for the VVER reactors and, at the same time, the Czech Electric Power Plants are looking for a supplier of nuclear fuel for the Temelin nuclear power station. Of course, companies with which we are dealing can also be considered. The negotiations are held simultaneously, despite the fact that the decision made by one entity significantly influences the negotiation results of the other. The Slovak Electric Power Plants will invite another tender for fuel for VVER reactors. In my opinion, nuclear energy production is a sphere that the state must constantly coordinate. This is what did not happen over the last two years.

The realization of our plans is also dependent on the existence of Diamo itself. Its existence is jeopardized, above all, by demands raised by ecological associations and representatives of the regional administration who demand an immediate stop to the chemical extraction of uranium in Straz pod Ralskem. Chemical production is cheaper than classical extraction, and if it were stopped, it would have a substantial impact on the overall economy of extraction. Besides, chemical extraction and mining in Straz pod Ralskem, where the greatest part of Czechoslovak uranium is mined, are technologically interconnected. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister on Military Role in Yugoslavia

LD0206124392 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1200 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] According to Defense Minister Lajos Fur, Hungarian troops will not take part in a possible military intervention in Yugoslavia under the aegis of the United Nations.

At a press briefing held jointly with the Hungarian Chief of Staff General Kalman Lorincz, the minister of defense confirmed that there continues to be no mobilization resulting from the embargo against Yugoslavia.

At the same time, an appropriate level of alert is being maintained at the units concerned, and this has now cost the military almost one billion forints.

Lajos Fur pointed out that Yugoslavia is presenting no threat to Hungary; the fighting there is not directed against us.

No Restrictions on Border Crossings Into Serbia

LD0106110892 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] For the time being, passenger and freight traffic between Hungary and Serbia is unimpeded at all road, river, and rail crossings. So far, the border guard has received no instructions to introduce restrictive measures along the Hungarian-Serbian border. Attila Krisan, deputy spokesman of the border guard, also said that there has been no refugee wave toward Hungary. During the weekend only 5 people sought temporary protection, while 79 returned home.

Foreign Minister Discusses FRY Sanctions

LD0106205392 Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Budapest, June 1 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky met with the ambassadors of Belgium, Britain and France and the U.S. charge d'affaires to discuss a UN embargo against Yugoslavia, a ministry communique reported today.

The four states were initiators of the UN Security Council resolution imposing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro last Saturday.

Hungary backed the Security Council resolution, since the international community had for long viewed firm and resolute action as inevitable, Jeszenszky said at the meeting.

The Hungarian Government hopes the strict embargo will make leaders of Serbia and Montenegro to revise their political guidelines, to see the region's status clearly, to meet the UN's conditions and to refrain from any steps causing a further escalation of the conflict.

Jeszenszky and the four diplomats discussed the economic and security effects of the embargo on Hungary. The embargo is mandatory for all UN member states.

The diplomats assessed possible effects of the sanctions and discussed possible further measures.

Issues discussed included concerns about the status of ethnic Hungarians in Serbia's Vojvodina region, and actual steps of further cooperation concerning the embargo within the UN.

Official Discusses Effects of FRY Sanctions

LD0106210692 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Interview with Ivan Baba, deputy state secretary for foreign affairs, by unidentified announcer; from the "Extra" program—live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] This morning the inter-ministerial coordinating committee had a meeting, and it is understood that the government is going to have a special meeting tonight although it has not been confirmed yet. The theme of the meeting is the embargo which has been imposed on small Yugoslavia, and more precisely, which parts of the UN sanctions affect Hungary. Our guest is Ivan Baba, deputy state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was also present at the meeting. Also in the studio is my colleague Vilmos V. Kovacs, who is also an expert on the southern Slav issue.

Mr. Baba, first I would ask you about what happened in the meeting of the inter-ministerial [coordinating committee]?

[Baba] We discussed in detail the document adopted by the UN Security Council, and we examined how the adopted sanctions should be implemented. Actually, that is what happened, that is, how its parts relating to transportation and financial transactions have to be broken down in practice, and what the departments or institutes concerned are supposed to do. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] What is the situation regarding aircraft on humanitarian missions? Do we know if any kind of humanitarian consignment is going through Hungary?

[Baba] At the moment we do not know of any, or I personally do not know of any, but naturally it is the least problematic part of the sanctions because little traffic is involved here. The problematic, or more problematic part of it, for instance, is the truck traffic, the transit of trucks. In this case it must be more precisely determined what sort of consignments the embargo should be applied to, where they are coming from, where they are going, and how we should behave; how, for instance, we can prevent these trucks from piling up in Hungary, and what kind of cooperation is needed, for instance, with Czechoslovakia and Austria, so that they will implement the initial checks, to prevent tens of thousands, or hundreds of thousands of trucks piling up in Hungary. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Hungary and Yugoslavia had close economic ties in the years prior to the war. In 1990, the last year of peace, the trade turnover between the two countries amounted to $700 million. Out of this, $170 million was Hungarian surplus, and that was in cash. Fifty to 52 percent of trade with Yugoslavia was transacted with Serbia. Therefore, Hungary is hit hard by these economic measures. My information derives from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, stating that the turnover of trade between the two countries has declined by nearly 40 percent since the outbreak of the civil war in Yugoslavia. Nevertheless, the export of basic materials for the building industry is still significant, and this also applies to agricultural products, especially meat, sugar, and cooking oil, and products of the chemical and machine industries. To what extent is it possible to prepare for such freezing of ties in the economy, and in politics too, and how much can this embargo set back the development of relations?

[Baba] Both in politics and economics one can prepare for this, since this war in Yugoslavia has been going on for a year. It is not surprising at all that these sanctions were adopted and it is not surprising at all that it happened in this form. Naturally, Serbian-Hungarian relations have been set back to a great extent by this whole process, but this is a consequence of the war and this situation did not come about at our initiative, or with our assistance. Well, how long it will take us to sort it out is a major question.

[Announcer] Well, this was also at our initiative, since Hungary was among those who proposed the sanctions in the Security Council. And, well, considering that we were also among those who prepared them, yesterday the declaration of the Hungarian Government seemed to be a bit delayed. The Hungarian declaration arrived in the rather late evening hours. What was the reason for this, since we knew exactly what is in this package of sanctions?

[Baba] I do not think that it was delayed. As we look at the other European countries, they are in the same situation as we are, they also declared that they will join the embargo, but the elaboration of practical steps causes problems everywhere, since concrete problems have to be faced such as—let me mention another problem, according to the UN Security Council resolution, Yugoslav funds outstanding in banks have to be frozen. This is not at all a simple question in the case of individual companies. The question of freezing Yugoslav funds in the accounts of the National Bank and the commercial banks has to be decided by bank experts, by the Bank Inspectorate. This causes problems for Austria and for other countries as well; that is, it will take a couple of days for all of this to be made perfectly clear so that nobody is harmed legally, if possible.

[Announcer] In connection with this, what kind of instructions were the banks given at the inter-ministerial coordination meeting?

[Baba] We were not the ones who gave the instructions, we only interpreted the resolution of the UN Security Council and we tried to formulate exactly what the consequences would be for the banks, what sort of steps had to be taken. The banks themselves and the Bank Inspectorate have to determine how, according to this resolution, the Hungarian banks should act, which companies are concerned, which accounts are concerned; however, for example, it is completely obvious that it does not concern private individual Yugoslav citizens.

[Announcer] That is to say, if I interpret it correctly, you, as you said, interpreted the resolution and the government will decide the concrete sanctions.

[Baba] Not so much the government, but rather the competent ministries, which have to decide what conclusion can be drawn from this.

[Announcer] I see, this can be expected within a few days.

[Baba] Tomorrow they will work on it intensively. They have already been working on it this afternoon. This will be formulated within a few days. [passage omitted].

[Announcer] Can you confirm that the government will hold a session tonight after the inter-ministerial coordination meeting?

[Baba] According to my information, yes, but it is, of course not absolutely certain; however, it is very likely.

[Announcer] Has the question been raised at the inter-ministerial coordination that, possibly, we have to expect counteractions, counter-sanctions? To what extent are we prepared for these?

[Baba] It is not excluded, of course, that the Serbian side or the government of the new Yugoslavia will decide to take countermeasures. Such measures of an economic nature are naturally unpleasant for us as well as for others, since Yugoslavia too is a very important transit country of road traffic, that is, it can cause a lot of trouble if it obstructs the traffic. However, the situation is completely different since we are talking about a UN Security Council resolution which, essentially has to be followed by every country, and the countermeasures would come only from one country. Therefore, the situation is different.

[Announcer] You are saying that they can cause a lot of trouble. As far as I know, a Turkish invasion can soon be expected again. The Turks who are working in Germany and West Europe travel through Hungary. What can we do if, for example, they are not allowed to cross the border?

[Baba] In that case they will travel through Romania.

[Announcer] Are we prepared for this with satisfactory information?

[Baba] The question of the diversion of personal, private transit, the road traffic transit was raised. It was one of the key questions in this inter-ministerial coordination—the preparation of border crossing points, the border guards, the customs officers, and so on. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Let us talk about the principles now. Recently, it has become completely obvious that some sort of step has to be taken against Serbia. But can we square this step with our earlier declarations in which we assured Serbia that it would not be excluded from Europe?

[Baba] Serbia's geopolitical situation is fixed and its neighbors are fixed too, as they are fixed for us and for every country. It is in the elementary interest of Serbia, Serbian society, to have free transit and free relations and organic, intensive relations, via both Croatia and Hungary, with Central and West Europe. [passage omitted] Naturally, these sanctions, and these steps we have to take, are the results of a war, and have to be interpreted this way. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] On Thursday, the NATO foreign ministers, and on Friday the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, of which we also are a member, will meet in Oslo. It is clear that one of the subjects will be the situation that has evolved in former Yugoslavia. Hungary will be represented by Geza Jeszenszky, minister of foreign affairs. As deputy state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, what information do you have about the position Geza Jeszenszky will take?

[Baba] Geza Jeszenszky will take the same Hungarian positon as that which we have taken, in essence, to date—that is, that war in Yugoslavia must be brought to an end with international collaboration, and that the international organizations, the various international organizations must cooperate in this collaboration. This pertains to the CSCE, it pertains to the United Nations and it pertains also to the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. We believe that this Yugoslav war is a situation, an event which must be halted together, jointly. And it can be proved, here, whether these international organizations are able to cooperate or not.

[Announcer] In the statement released by government yesterday, special priority was given to Hungary's having a good-neighborly relationship with Serbia, since more than 300,000 Magyars live in Vajdasag [Vojvodina]. What should the Hungarian Government do? This was one of the questions asked of Janos Vekas, vice president of the Democratic Community of Magyars in Vojvodina. [passage omitted] Janos Vekas said that the Hungarian Government should do everything in a manner which is most appropriate for the Hungarian citizens. However, the fate of the Magyars of Vajdasag can not be disregarded. Are you not afraid that things will be even worse for the Magyars of Vajdasag after the embargo, if the nationalities are any way in a hostage situation?

[Baba] The Magyars of Vajdasag have been in a terribly difficult situation, since the draft has taken a very great number of young Magyars to the front. This constituted a great tribulation for the Magyardom of Vajdasag. What we can do is continuously direct the attention of the world, the attention of the international organizations, the attention of diplomacy to the situation of the Magyars of Vajdasag, and this attention could, perhaps, be the protective umbrella which might prevent a greater tragedy. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] According to the Austrian foreign minister, military intervention is not at all inconceivable if the economic, cultural, and sports embargo does not yield results. Similar voices can be heard in the United States. Considering the fate of the Magyars of Vajdasag, in your view what chances are there of a military intervention?

[Baba] Military intervention can only occur on the basis of international consensus, just as in the case of the economic embargo. We very much hope, and the international community hopes, that the embargo will yield results, and that military intervention will not take place.

Second, let us not forget that there are gradations in military intervention, so it does not mean that any organization might launch a frontal attack on a country or territory. There are gradations of this, and it is not ruled out that if sanctions do not yield results, such gradations might be introduced. [passage omitted]

TV Film Crew Expelled From Vojvodina

LD0106191492 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Yesterday, before the elections in Vajdasag, Vojvodina, an unknown person shot into the house of Andras Miczko, chairman of the Veproed organization of the Democratic Community of Hungarians in Vojvodina. A "Panaroma" film crew went to the scene.

[Begin unidentifid speaker recording] When we finished the interview, a police car suddenly drew up next to us. Two policemen got out, Vajdasag policemen, and they said we should follow them.

They took our passports and escorted us to Kula. It is a district center, and we were kept there until, I believe, 2200. There were interrogations. They looked at our tapes. In the end they kept the tapes and told us we could not enter Yugoslavia for a year, that we were expelled.

This is what they (?stamped) in our passports. The "Panorama" film crew immediately had to leave Yugoslavia. [end recording]

HDF Leader on Presidential Powers Issue

LD0106162492 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1308 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Speech to National Assembly by Hungarian Democratic Forum faction leader Imre Konya—live]

[Text] Mr. Speaker, esteemed house! The decision made by the prime minister, who is responsible to parliament and indirectly to the citizens of this country for the functioning of the machinery of the state, was revised by the president of the Republic, who has no such responsibilities.

With this, a temporary disturbance has occurred in the operation of the state machinery, a temporary inability to make decisions. This can only be resolved by implementing the responsible decision, namely that the removal of the president of the radio should take place.

Any other solution would mean a move away from the parliamentary system set down in the Constitution, on the basis of mutual agreement, and toward a presidential system. The parliamentary system not only corresponds to our historical traditions, but as we know and as international experience has shown, after dictatorships parliamentary systems provide the greatest security for maintaining constitutional order and democracy, and for strengthening it and helping it to survive.

These were the considerations which led the factions of the members of parliament of the coalition parties, for the sake of protecting parliamentary democracy and constitutional order, to submit a motion for a statement concerning the interpretation of the constitutional rights of the president of the Republic.

Last week parliament, with a 60 percent majority, placed the proposed statement on the agenda, and not only members of parliament of the coalition parties voted to place it on the agenda.

Afterwards the Constitutional Committee also considered the proposal, and following six hours of consideration last week, with 12 votes in favor, four against, and one abstention, the committee gave its support for the proposal.

After such preliminaries, there are no procedural obstacles to parliament placing the motion on its agenda for today and debating it. The opposition argues, that because the investigation of the Constitutional Court concerning the rights of the president of the Republic regarding appointments and dismissals has begun, parliamentary statements are superfluous. This is without foundation. Obviously the Constitutional Court will not be expressing its view with respect to the question, but in line with its earlier procedures, it will interpret the rights of the president of the Republic with respect to appointments and dismissals in general terms on the basis of the Constitution. This will be done quite independently from the present decision. So the inquiry by the Constitutional Court does not make the parliamentary statement superfluous or unnecessary.

At the same time, since the Constitutional Court set the consideration of the case for this week, the impression could be created in public opinion—if various contributions are first heard in a debate—that the parliamentary debate, parliament itself, or one or other side of parliament perhaps wants to exert political pressure on the Constitutional Court.

Obviously, the Constitutional Court will make its judgment exclusively on the basis of constitutionality, free from and above any attempted influence or political pressure.

Nonetheless, we think that it is essential to avoid the impression that anybody in any form is trying to influence the Constitutional Court in its decision.

Therefore, the members of parliament of the coalition parties reached a decision at their joint faction meeting today not to recommend the consideration of the proposed statement today.

This decision of ours will also make it possible to carry out the work planned for today, and immediately start the consideration of the second agenda subject: questions concerning pension increases. Thank you for your attention.

Moczulski Claims Government Needs KPN

LD0206093592 Warsaw PAP in English 0853 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Warsaw, June 2—Leader of the Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN) Leszek Moczulski on Tuesday said that he is unwilling to resign from any of the proposals included in the KPN's package of demands which has been presented to the prime minister.

Moczulski, in an interview for a local Warsaw Radio Station Z, said that if the present coalition decides to accept the proposals, than it will be saved by KPN and together they will push Poland forward. "If not, they will fall," said the KPN leader.

Leszek Moczulski also stressed that if the KPN joins the government, there still will be a need for "serious talks" with President Lech Walesa and with opposition head Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

"We must come to agreement in the name of common responsibility for the state. An opposition would be especially needed for a government with KPN (representatives). We want to hear criticism every day, but rules of the game must take care of the interests of Poland. I think such rules can be worked out with Mazowiecki without any greater problem," declared Moczulski.

Walesa 'Has Nothing Against Moczulski'

LD0106183892 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] When asked yesterday on his arrival in Warsaw by a journalist of the television program "Panorama" for his assessment of the Confederation for an Independent Poland proposal that Leszek Moczulski be deputy prime minister and minister of national defense, President Walesa said that he has nothing against Moczulski, but added that an appointment to this post must take the president's opinion into account.

Politicians Vary in Support for Government

AU0206082992 Warsaw NOWA EUROPA in Polish 27 May p 2

["D.W., K.K., T.J.S."-signed report: "Views on the Government Crisis"]

[Text] NOWA EUROPA asked politicians whether Prime Minister Jan Olszewski should resign following the letter from the president.

Andrzej Kern, deputy Sejm marshal and Center Accord member, said: "It is hard for me to say whether the prime minister will submit his resignation or whether actions in the Sejm will be necessary. The prime minister has on several occasions stated that if it becomes impossible for him to perform his statutory duties, then he will submit his resignation. However, there must be alternative to this government, and I do not see one at the present time." He also added: "The president's letter will speed up the talks that are underway on forming a new majority coalition. It should be formed by the Democratic Union, the Liberal-Democratic Congress, the Christian-National Union [ZChN], the Polish Peasant Party, the Peasant Accord, and the Center Accord. It if does not fail in maintaining a feeling of responsibility for the state, then such a coalition should be created."

Jaroslaw Kaczynski had earlier said in Wroclaw that the "Center Accord will oppose dismissing the government."

Stefan Niesiolowski of the ZChN believes that it is "a further attempt to restore the Democratic Union to power. The three parties have 110 votes and there is nothing to indicate that they could obtain more. The Polish Peasant Party is consolidating its participation in the coalition government. Unfortunately, the Center Accord has reduced its support for Jan Olszewski. The ZChN intends to support the Olszewski government. Any government succeeding it could only more left-wing."

On the other hand, following talks between the Polish Peasant Party, the Peasant Accord, the ZChN and the prime minister, Ryszard Czarnecki told journalists: "We concluded that there was no alternative to this government. During our meeting with the prime minister, we said that we were in favor of speeding up the work of the government, especially with respect to economic issues and the merging of economic ministries. I would not conceal the fact that the president's letter introduces a new qualitative element into the situation. The ZChN has not been, is not, and will not be in conflict with the president. Until now, the ZChN has sought to tone down all conflicts, and it will continue to do so. We have appealed to the prime minister to try to seek a way of reaching agreement with the president. We are hoping that in the current unfavorable situation, it will be possible to find a way of resolving the conflict. Some groupings are trying to gain by the conflict between the government and the president. The Center Accord is an example. I think that the prime minister will place himself at the disposal of the lower house, but I do not think that it will be an issue that will be separate from the budget. Then the government will have to be reorganized. That is inevitable."

Aleksander Hall of the Democratic Union: "The president has not demanded the government's dismissal, but has stated that he has withdrawn his support. That is an obvious form of political pressure. The government cannot work under such conditions. It would be best for the government to submit its resignation."

Waldemar Pawlak of the Polish Peasant Party could not say how his party would behave in this situation: "The prime minister has announced personnel changes, and the party will only adopt a stance once the changes have been made."

Olszewski Accepts Press Spokesman's Resignation

LD0106224592 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—Prime Minister Jan Olszewski accepted the resignation of government press spokesman Marcin Gugulski on Monday and appointed Jan Polkowski, the editor of the Krakow based newspaper CZAS (Time), in his place.

Gugulski told journalists that the reasons for his resignation were mainly private, but were also connected to his personal assessment of his work as spokesman. He added that his problems had resulted from the lack of a tradition of a government spokesman for a coalition government in Poland.

The incoming spokesman, Jan Polkowski, announced that the government was now considering the appointment of a prime ministerial spokesman. He said that it was still to early to define governments new information policy.

Polkowski did say that he did not expect any "instrumental activity" from the government side. The prime minister appointed the presidents of radio and television and PAP (Polish Press Agency) and therefore the government was accountable to parliament for these media. The heads of these institutions however had the right to decide how they functioned, he explained.

"There will not be a special policy for television", elaborated Polkowski, "because this is an institution that is only indirectly dependent on the government. The reason for nominating Zbigniew Romaszewski to the post of president of the committee for radio and television, was to guarantee independence from influences and intervention. Anyway this was something he himself announced publicly".

Polkowski is 39 years old. During the seventies he set up the first independent publishers in Kracow. He is a member of the extremely pro-market Republican Coalition. After the round table talks he founded the Krakow-based CZAS KRAKOWSKI daily and was its editor in chief.

Interior Minister Proposes Screening Commission

LD0106223192 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—Polish Interior Minister Antoni Macierewicz on Monday proposed that a commission should be established to investigate the issue of collaborators of the security services of Poland's former communist regime.

The proposal followed a meeting with President Lech Walesa to discuss issues relating to the implementation of the recent decree of the Sejm calling on the interior ministry to reveal the names of all collaborators still active in political or official life.

At the meeting, President Walesa again called for information on former collaborators to be released to the Sejm in accordance with the principles of legality and justice.

Solidarity Supports Screening of Collaborators

LD0106221892 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1730 GMT 01 Jun 92

[Text] The Political Advisory Committee of the Minister of Internal Affairs held a meeting today. According to Tomasz Tywonek, press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, members of the Committee expressed understanding for the proposals of Internal Affairs Minister Antoni Macierewicz regarding the way in which the Sejm resolution on revealing the collaborators of the Security Service and Security Office is to be introduced. Solidarity Deputy Chairman Janusz Palubicki expressed his decisive support for the resolution and its method of implementation. The communique does not specify the method for revealing the identities of the collaborators.

Cabinet to Discuss Mass Privatization Law

LD0106221992 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Warsaw, June—A draft law to privatise 400 large enterprises which are in an economic situation described as "not bad" was presented to the Council of Ministers Monday, according to acting Privatisation Minister Tomasz Gruszecki.

The proposed legislation is called the law on mass privatisation and national investment funds and will be considered by the cabinet next week. If it is accepted it will be passed on to the Sejm (lower house).

"The restructuring and afterwards the privatisation of these firms should provoke a chain reaction influencing the situation of the smaller enterprises which service them", said Jerzy Thieme, the privatisation ministers plenipotentiary.

The basic aim of the legislation is to turn the large enterprises into efficient firms, aided by the National Investment Fund (NIF), which will be run by domestic and foreign management firms chosen after tenders have been considered.

According to the draft law, the NIFs, the state and the employees of the enterprises will be the principal shareholders in the newly privatised firms. The NIFs will take 60 percent of the shares, the treasury will keep 30 percent and the employees will receive 10 percent without payment.

Adult citizens will be able to buy NIF certificates for around 5-10 percent of the average wage which should finance their distribution, explained Thieme.

The authors of the programme foresee a further turnover in the certificates which should help develop the capital market and a new kind of financial institution of which the NIF is an example. Gruszecki thought that these would be the seeds of so-called capital groups, which were typical in the modern market economy.

Belgium To Forgive 50 Percent of Debt

LD0106223592 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—Poland's official indebtedness to Belgium is to be reduced by 50 percent, in line with the recommendation of the Paris Club, and the balance will be restructured, said goverment Press Spokesman Jan Polkowski on Monday.

The announcement came following meetings between Polish Premier Jan Olszewski and representatives of a Belgian economic mission, headed by Crown Prince Albert of the Belgians, in Warsaw for a series of discussions on Polish-Belgian economic relations. A formal agreement on debt reduction is to be signed at the Polish Ministry of Finance on Wednesday.

Following the discussions with Prime Minister Olszewski, Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade Robert Urbain said that the business community in Belgium was particularly interested in the opportunities opened up by Poland's privatization programme. He also said that he had assured Prime Minister Olszewski of Belgium's support for Poland's entry to the European Community.

Sale of Government Bonds Meets With Success

LD0206025292 Warsaw PAP in English 1751 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—The first day of issue of the new government one year bonds met with great public interest, according to banks throughout Poland.

In several places queues were already forming one to two hours before opening. In Poznan three banks sold a total of 300 million zlotys worth of bonds (about 22,000 dollars). However, in Katowice (south-west Poland) there was only moderate interest, although one of the days biggest transactions worth 400 million zlotys took place in the area, according to staff at the PKO S.A. Bank.

Each bond sells for one million zlotys (around 72 dollars) and the first issue of the bonds, which lasts until August 31, is worth 2.5 trillion zlotys (about 1.8 billion dollars).

There are no limits on purchasing the bonds, which were sold at the issue price for the first day only, with interest being added on subsequent days. By the end of June the bonds will cost 30,000 zlotys more (just over 2 dollars). The bonds can be resold once their notations are included on the stock exchange from September onwards.

Interest on the bonds will be 5 percent higher than the rate of inflation between June 1, 1992 and May 31, 1993, and people owning them will obtain tax relief for the amount equivalent to that interest.

Center Accord Faction Rebukes Party Head

AU0206091292 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 25 May 92 p 3

["wz"-signed report: "Blocs, Factions, Coalitions"]

[Text] On 23 May, ten deputies from the Center Accord faction that has formed around Andrzej Anusz and Przemyslaw Hniedziewicz issued a declaration in which they accuse party leader Jaroslaw Kaczynski of deliberately destabilizing the governing coalition and rebuke him for his "antipathy toward the president."

Przemyslaw Hniedziewicz, Andrzej Anusz, Andrzej Kostarczyk and the remaining seven deputies who signed the declaration express their unequivocal support for Jan Olszewski, while at the same time urging him to cooperate well with the president. They also express their readiness to assist a consolidation of the governing coalition "in accordance with the formula worked out by the Christian-National Union and the Peasant Accord."

According to our information, at the party's June congress, the members of the faction intend to push for the Center Accord's accession to the bloc formed several months ago by the Peasant Accord and the Christian-National Union. Jaroslaw Kaczynski—we remind readers—is opposed to that and is involved in forming a coalition composed of the Center Accord and the Peasant-Christian Party (the former "Solidarity" Polish Party).

UMRL's Ratiu Favors Constitutional Monarchy

AU0106132492 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1016 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/6/1992—If a referendum is likely to be held, I shall vote for the reinstatement of constitutional monarchy in Romania, stated the president of the World Union of Free Romanians [UMRL], Ion Ratiu.

Mentioning that he was among the first who tried, and mostly succeeded, to take the ex-king Michael out of his seclusion, Mr. Ion Ratiu expressed his belief that "through the specific actions I have taken over the years I think I have proved my loyalty to the idea of monarchy I consider the best variant for the Romanian people."

Referring to the "alleged" incompatibility between his monarchist idea and his nomination for Romania's presidency, Mr. Ratiu stated his party and himself were for consulting the Romanian people through a referendum on the matter. But the organization of such a plebiscite and a correct information of the nation about its history "must be made by a democratically elected president" who ought to support the ex-king to come back home any time he wishes, Mr. Ratiu underscored in conclusion.

Ceontea Calls UDMR 'Association of Usurers'

AU3105194992 Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian 27 May 92 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Radu Ceontea, president of the Romanian National Unity Party, by Andrei Alexandru; date and place not given: "The Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania Behaves Like an Association of Usurers"]

[Text] [Alexandru] The Romanian National Unity Party [PUNR] will field a candidate for the presidency. Do you have something to reproach President Iliescu for or do you simply wish for your party should have a candidate?

[Ceontea] No, this is not necessarily something to do with possible complaints about Mr. Iliescu. It is embarrassing for our people that out of the three presidential candidates fielded in 1990, only one of them knew the Romanian realities. Therefore, the electorate should have several candidates to choose from. On the other hand, Mr. Iliescu's popularity almost certainly guarantees his winning the race. I, as a voter, would rather he did not win it in the first ballot, but only after a struggle for that position, which is probably the most uncomfortable one in Romania today.

[Alexandru] What is the current state of relations between Romanians and Hungarians in Transylvania?

[Ceontea] The atmosphere is becoming increasingly normal, something demanded by the daily life. The common Hungarians, that is those who till the fields and see about their work, that is the majority of them, live in peace with the Romanians. Unfortunately, they are being incited by leaders that promise them more than they can actually deliver. At the same time, provocations from Hungary continue. Some three weeks ago, a Budapest party magazine published a map of Romania with Transylvania cut off and the following inscription: "There is no other way but an independent Transylvania."

[Alexandru] How do you assess Mr. Campeanu's [president of the National Liberal Party] statements accusing the UDMR that it failed to take a stand vis-a-vis provocations coming from certain officials in Budapest?

[Ceontea] Mr. Campeanu is right. Unfortunately, he is the one who allied himself with the devil to ensure their support for his candidacy in the 1990 presidential elections. I would like to believe that Mr. Campeanu has learned something in the meantime, thus compensating for his past ignorance.

[Alexandru] There are rumors of a possible departure of the UDMR from the Democratic Convention [CD]. Would you like to comment on that?

[Ceontea] The UDMR behaves like an association of usurers and money lenders. Please write it exactly like that! They give nothing and want to receive everything. The parties that will associate themselves with this group will not win anything and the whole nation will lose. I wish the UDMR people—since they isolated themselves from us on the basis of ethnic criteria—to maintain their isolation.

[Alexandru] Geza Domokos plans to withdraw from politics for health reasons. What do you think of that?

[Ceontea] I consider the UDMR a political aberration. Mr. Domokos is an intellectual and a special person. I have known him since before 1989. He participated in some of my exhibitions, I even have photographs with him. Unfortunately, Mr. Domokos gave in to pressures alien to his personal convictions and was forced to act differently from what he felt. He experienced quite a few disappointments in his post-1989 political activity and I believe that his retirement is not due to health grounds alone. Maybe some circles want a more radical man at the helm of the UDMR.

[Alexandru] The PUNR has registered successes in Transylvania. Do you think that this success will extend to other areas, as well?

[Ceontea] In the recent local elections we received 60 percent more votes than in 1990, which is quite encouraging. We were sabotaged by the National Salvation Front [FSN] administration, however, which gave us only eight offices in the whole country. As a rule, voters and supporters rally at a party's headquarters. We do not have an office in Bucharest even now. The FSN attitude toward us is hard to explain. One reason might be that we did not follow their line.

Officials Attempt To End 'Senseless Attacks'

Izetbegovic: Serbian Policy 'Beastly'

LD0106144992 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Sarajevo, June 1 (TANJUG)—President of the Moslem-Croat Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina Alija Izetbegovic has said that the sanctions which the United Nations (UN) Security Council adopted against Serbia and Montenegro will help Bosnia-Hercegovina "come out as the winner in the end" and called on Bosnia-Hercegovina citizens to rally "in the defence of the republic."

In a statement to the Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE, which is under the wing of the Moslem-Croat authorities in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Sarajevo Television, which is controlled by Moslems, Izetbegovic sharply criticized the policy of the Serbian Democratic Party in Bosnia-Hercegovina. He labelled the party's policy as "beastly" saying that it "behaved in a beastly fashion towards peoples, towards the civilian population, and common people."

Such a description of the activities of this party, which has founded the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, is a continuation of the Moslem-Croat propaganda action to satanize the Serbs of this former Yugoslav republic.

The Serbs of Bosnia-Hercegovina founded the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina when the Moslem-Croat coalition tried to seize all the power after the recognition of the sovereignty of this former Yugoslav republic, and to make the Serbs a national minority after they were a constituent nation.

It is already common practice in Bosnia-Hercegovina for Moslem and Croat leaders publicly to blame Serbs, the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), and the Republic of Serbia for stoking ethnic conflicts. Moslem and Croat officials do not even mention that 35,000 members of the regular armed forces of the state of Croatia are taking active part in the armed clashes in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and that the Sarajevo Moslem-Croat authorities have no power in western Hercegovina which is practically under the rule of the Croatian capital of Zagreb.

Izetbegovic told Bosnia-Hercegovina citizens that the UN Security Council resolution has shown to them that "they are not alone."

"The whole world is behind us," Izetbegovic said, and added: "Now that the world is with us, it is our obligation to stand up as one in defence of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and its democratic institutions."

With this appeal, Izetbegovic gave indirect support to the mobilization which is being carried out in Sarajevo by organs loyal to the Moslem-Croat authorities.

Presidency Member Hails UN Sanctions

LD0106201492 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Interview with Stjepan Kljujic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, by Vilmos Kovacs; ; place and date not given—recorded, Kljujic speaks in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed translation into Hungarian]

[Excerpts] [Kovacs] What does the economic embargo agreed by the Security Council mean to Bosnia-Hercegovina?

[Kljujic] It is a signal for us that we are pursuing the right policy and that the international community has finally identified the aggressor and the victim. Personally, I am not glad that retaliatory measures are being imposed against the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples, but I believe that the resolution opens the eyes of these two peoples and they will see what kind of policies the Serbian and Montenegrin Government pursue and where that leads to on the international scene.

In my view this decision is important for the Serbian people and the Serbian opposition. I must hope that they can do something on the Serbian internal political scene in order to change the Serbian and Montenegrin Governments' attitude toward us. This helps them rather than us, since even during the implementation of the retaliatory measures we are suffering bomb attacks. [passage omitted]

I do not believe in their cease-fire promises. I think the guns can fall silent in Bosnia-Hercegovina only after Serbian President Milosevic's decision to this effect.

[Kovacs] What can have an effect on Milosevic?

[Kljujic] Apart from foreign military intervention, nothing can have an effect on him, although at present the Serbian and Montenegrin leadership can do something by forcing Milosevic at least to back down even if they cannot dismiss him. The other possibility is that the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples will drift into a crisis.

[Kovacs] Is military intervention unavoidable in your view?

[Kljujic] If the forces of Serbian and Montenegrin internal politics cannot counteract the aggressive intentions, then intervention will become unavoidable. However, I trust that Serbia and Montenegro will have the strength to say no to the dictator.

Serbs Elected Members of Presidency

AU0106152692 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Dzevdad Tuzlic report from the international press center in Sarajevo]

[Text] Today's news conference in the international press center had hardly started in the real sense of the

word when it was interrupted. A strong explosion was heard in the immediate vicinity of the press center during the reading of the first sentence of the statement issued by the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The explosion caused a power failure and [words indistinct] look for another place to protect the lives of many of those present at the conference.

I will present you with the main points of the statement made at today's session of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The session was chaired by Alija Izetbegovic. The session discussed the filling of vacant places in the Presidency, following the resignations by Biljana Plavsic and Nikola Koljevic. This left two vacant places in the Presidency (?reserved for Serbs).

In accordance with the Constitution and the Electoral Law, the Presidency concluded that, on the basis of the provisions on elections and dismissals of members of the Presidency, all conditions have been fulfilled for the proclamation of new members of the Presidency. (?According to voting), Nenad Kecmanovic and Mirko Pejanovic received more votes than anyone else on the list of candidates nominated by the Serbian nationality [words indistinct] immediately after Biljana Plavsic and Nikola Koljevic, who resigned.

In accordance with this, Nenad Kecmanovic and Mirko Pejanovic have become members of the presidency. According to the election results, they received (?500,783) and (?336,392).

The former member of the Presidency Biljana Plavsic received (?573,812) and Nikola Koljevic received 555,218 votes. At its session today, the Presidency concluded that the questions that were raised during the discussion with the political parties represented in the parliament and the suggestions that Kecmanovic and Pejanovic made concerning the filling of vacant places in the Presidency were harmonized.

The two new members of the Presidency took the solemn oath at today's session. The Presidency is in constant session and is regularly performing its constitutional and legal duties.

Karadzic: Serbs Insist on Peace

AU0106155392 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Risto Djogo report from Sarajevo]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Serbs are constantly insisting on peace and a cease-fire. This was said today at a regular news conference by Dr. Radovan Karadzic, president of the Presidency of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. A truce was agreed upon with General Mackenzie for 1600 GMT this evening. This truce, which was also accepted by the Muslim side, has already been well and truly undermined by last night's statement by Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, that the world has done its bit, and now it is up to the citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina to finish the war and punish the aggressor, implying the Serbian people above all, Dr. Karadzic stressed.

Dr. Radovan Karadzic told reporters today that the Government of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina yesterday began activities with the Government of Serbia and the Red Cross to deliver food and medicines to Sarajevo, which will be distributed to citizens by the voluntary organizations: the Catholic Caritas, the Muslim Muhamed, and the Serbian Dobrotvor. This aid should reach Sarajevo airport if the Muslim forces do not shoot or attack the premises. However, the Muslim forces are continually attacking the airport to use it as a means of receiving weapons and forces of foreign mercenaries, Karadzic said, and not to receive humanitarian aid.

Of course, Radovan Karadzic stressed the willingness of the Serbian Government to lift the blockade on the airport while members of the militia of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina control the airport and members of the Army of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina are to provide external protection for the airport. UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] would control the airport itself.

We will never give up Sarajevo. It must belong to the Serbs, Dr. Radovan Karadzic told reporters. The president of the Presidency of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina expressed the belief today that the Serbian people are on the threshold of victory and the achievement of their aims.

This victory and these aims will be difficult to achieve for around 4,000 Serbs in the village of Bradina who seem to have been totally sacrificed because they are completely surrounded by Croats. The attempt via UNPROFOR to have them exchanged for captured Muslims in Hadzici has finally failed, and it remains to be seen what will happen to these people. This will remain on the conscience of not only the Serbian leadership of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, but also the leadership of Croatian and Muslim Bosnia-Hercegovina and the international community, which must consider the fate of 4,000 people.

Defense Minister: Aggression Continues

AU0106185792 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Despite the latest UN Security Council resolution, after which it was expected that the aggressor who is attacking Bosnia-Hercegovina would observe all of its provisions, the senseless attacks continue with unabated ferocity and with application of a wide spectrum of combat activities, is stated in the letter that Bosnia-Hercegovina Defense Minister Jerko Doko today sent to Jose Cutileiro [chairman of the Conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina], (Vitorrio Ferriro) [not further identified], Colonel Wilson [of the UN Protection Force], and the Yugoslav Army General Staff.

This letter was sent primarily because of the bombing of the Tuzla region. The letter states that at 1226 today, two aircraft of the Yugoslav Army attacked the greater Tuzla region and bombed and fired rockets on the settlement of Simin Han. Six aircraft bombs that were dropped wounded and killed civilians. Two aircraft of the G-4 type, which are better known as Super Galeb [super seagull], took part in the attack. They arrived from the direction of Batajnica near Belgrade. One aircraft also opened fire on the settlement of Lukavac, where a primary school was attacked with rockets. Two bombs were also dropped on the Dubrave airport.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina Territorial Defense services that were listening to the communication of the pilots via radio learned that their radio ciphers were 745 and 805. At the time of the attack a military transport aircraft was also flying over Tuzla.

The other two aircraft, which were identified as MiG-21 or perhaps MiG-29, arrived from the direction of Banja Luka and were registered at the distance of 20 km from Zenica. They did not carry out any combat activities.

Jerko Doko in the name of the Ministry of Defense filed a sharp protest and demanded that the international public be informed of the continued aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Marshal Tito Talks Not Held

AU0106193192 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 June 92

[Text] The continuation of the talks on evacuation of the Marshal Tito barracks between the representatives of the Bosnia-Hercegovina authorities and the Yugoslav Army, which were agreed for today, were not held. The delegation of the Yugoslav Army failed to arrive to the UN Protection Force building, where the continuation of the talks were scheduled to take place, at the agreed time.

The BH PRESS news agency has learned from reliable sources that General Major Zivota Panic, commander of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army, arrived in Sarajevo today, most likely in Pale.

The reasons for the postponement of the agreed continuation of the talks are not known, and only the representatives of the Yugoslav Army can provide them. However, today's air raids on the regions of Tuzla and Gorazde and more grenades that were falling on Sarajevo prove that the Yugoslav Army did not withdraw from Bosnia-Hercegovina. They also speak of the sincerity of Army's intentions to fulfill the obligations that it undertook regarding the evacuation of the Marshal Tito barracks.

Besides the Sarajevo residents and the Bosnia-Hercegovina authorities, the nearly forgotten cadets, women, children, and officers, who have been saying in the barracks for quite some time, are probably also eagerly waiting for an explanation about the future fate of the Marshal Tito barracks.

No Agreement on Sarajevo Airport

LD0206102292 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0134 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—Negotiations conducted over the last several days about lifting the blockade of Sarajevo's Butmir Airport have yielded no results so far. It is indisputable that all sides in the negotiations are interested in seeing Sarajevo Airport reopen as soon as possible but, judging by the scant information leaked to the public, their stands and arguments are often almost irreconcilable.

The disputed airport is in the territory of the Ilidza municipality, most of which is under the control of Serb territorials. In the vicinity of the airport are the townships of Dobrinja, a large part of which is under the control of the Serb territorials, and Sokolovic Kolonija which is firmly in the hands of the Muslim forces.

In their proposals all sides in the negotiations—representatives of the federal army, of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and of the Muslim-Croat authorities in Bosnia-Hercegovina—invoke international organizations but their views of the role of international organizations in deblockading the airport and its subsequent control differ considerably.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina rump leadership favors a "special contigent of UN forces being sent to lift the blockade of the airport and to secure the republic's air space." This view was expressed yesterday by Mile Akmadzic, secretary general of the rump presidency. Addressing journalists in the Sarajevo International Press Center, he announced that there would a discussion of the problem at "a certain conference in Vienna," without specifying which or what kind of conference, and who would be present.

Lieutenant Colonel General Bozidar Stevanovic, commander of the Air Force of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, said in his interview for Belgrade's VECERNJE NOVOSTI yesterday, that Sarajevo Airport, which is under the control of his units, should be opened under UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] control. According to him, the condition for lifting the blockade of Sarajevo Airport is that it should be controlled by all sides—Serbs, Muslims, Croats, the army, and UNPROFOR—in order to prevent Butmir [airport] from being used for arms deliveries." Gen. Stevanovic stated that "an agreement has been reached, signed by Alija Izetbegovic among others, that the airport can be used for humanitarian purposes."

Momcilo Mandic, minister of justice in the Government of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina said four days ago that Butmir could be opened in 48 hours providing an agreement is reached.

It has been learned that the Serb side h[illegible]greed that the airport should be controlled by the UN [illegible]e forces, but they are demanding that the nearby sub[illegible]s of Sarajevo are controlled by their own police.

'Fierce' Aggression Continues 'With No Respite'

Muslims Attack Grbavica

LD0106202592 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Sarajevo, June 1 (TANJUG)—Moslem forces on Monday [1 June] evening attacked Sarajevo's suburb of Grbavica, unofficial Serb sources have said. Mainly light arms are used in the fierce fighting, the sources said.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and U.N. Observer Mission head Colonel John Wilson mediated the cease-fire in Bosnia-Hercegovina which should have come into force at 6:00 P.M. local time on Monday. Col. Wilson informed the representatives of Bosnia's Moslem-Croat authorities that the Serbs have already agreed to the truce.

Sarajevo 'Continuously Pounded'

LD0106181892 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Slavko Rako report from Sarajevo]

[Excerpt] The aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina is continuing with no respite. On the contrary, the aggressor is opening new fronts while aircraft of Slobodan Milosevic's creation, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, raced to help the Serbian terrorist formations in this republic today. At 1230 two Super-galeb fighters bombarded Tuzla's surrounds and Lukavac. The Territorial Defense mobilization center near Lukavac and the former air base of Dubrave near Zivinice were attacked with guided missiles and bombs. Seven people were wounded, four seriously.

An air raid alert was in effect in Sarajevo from 1240 to 1350, but the aggressor's air force did not attack. Sarajevo has, however, been continuously pounded since early this morning. The shells have been raining on the very town center. The municipal assembly adjacent to the presidency building has been hit again. One person has been killed and three wounded, one apartment was demolished, and five cars caught fire. [passage omitted]

'All Parts' Under Artillery Attack

LD0106225592 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] All parts of Sarajevo, including the city center, are under artillery attack, Bosnia-Hercegovina radio reports. The area around the main post office in New Sarajevo was shelled around 1800 GMT. Afterwards, shells started to fall around the tobacco factory in Pofalici. Several buildings were set ablaze in the attack. Hotel Bristol and the market in Hrasno were hit. Alipasino Polje and (Hatovicic), where several houses are on fire, have been under artillery attack tonight.

Threats to citizens were issued from the Marshal Tito barracks, to the effect that all nearby buildings would be flattened unless firing on the barracks from the buildings ended. The Sarajevo security services center has received reports that fire is being opened on the Marshal Tito barracks from anti-aircraft batteries on Vraca.

Assaults Continue; POW Swap Agreed

LD0206090192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Slavko Rako report from Sarajevo]

[Excerpts] This morning saw new attacks on Sarajevo by Serbian terrorists. At about 0600 and 0700 this morning dozens of shells landed on at Buca Potok. The Alipasin Most area also was hit. The center of Sarajevo came under attack at about 0800. Anti-aircraft guns with dangerous fragmentation ammunition have been in constant use. Almost all the streets have been under sniper fire. On several occasions this morning citizens of Sarajevo were warned not to venture outside unnecessarily and to remain as near to their shelters and cellars as possible. [passage omitted]

According to reports available to the Sarajevo security services so far, two people have been killed, one of them by sniper fire, and five have been injured.

The children's charity representatives have said that there will be no evacuation of children from Sarajevo until the Marshal Tito barracks is vacated.

An agreement has been reached by representatives of the Bosnia-Hercegovina authorities and the Serb Democratic Party to exchange prisoners of war at Stup [in western Sarajevo] in line with the all-for-all principle. Several thousand people are thought to be involved.

Croatians Said To Shell Trebinje

LD0106122392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 1 Jun 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bileca, June 1 (TANJUG)—The Army of former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia shelled on Sunday [31 May] night until midnight Trebinje, a city in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina [BIH]. A total of 23 larger caliber shells fell on the city.

There were no casualties, apart from several wounded civilians, Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Army sources said on Monday [1 June]. The Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was proclaimed by Serbs in the Bosnia-Hercegovina, opposing in this way the secessionist policy of the Moslem-Croat coalition in the leadership of this former Yugoslav republic. The European Community recognized the BIH despite opposition from the Serbian people in the BIH.

Heaviest fighting was on the Dubrovnik-Trebinje war zone on Sunday afternoon and in the night of Sunday-Monday. Armed forces of the Republic of Croatia continued combat operations in this area, and the fighting was still going on, the same sources set out.

The Croatian artillery was targeting villages on the territory of the Trebinje municipality populated solely with Serbs, said these sources. The Croatian forces used artillery pieces, mortars and anti-armour weapons to attack on Sunday afternoon the airport near Mostar and other targets around this city in Hercegovina. Mortar fire was opened on the Mostar sections populated by Serbs from the section held by the Croatian forces. The targets of the Croatian forces' artillery were also the Serb-populated villages in the Capljina municipality in Hercegovina, the BIH Serb military sources said.

The U.N. Security Council adopted on Saturday [30 May] sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SRJ), i.e. against Serbia over its alleged involvement in the 8-week civil war in the BIH.

The Yugoslav Presidency has withdrawn from the territory of the BIH all members of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), who are citizens of Serbia and Montenegro, except a small number of cadets, who were still blocked in a barracks in Sarajevo by the Moslem-Croatian forces.

The responsibility of Croatia, which has some 35,000 of its regular armed forces engaged in the BIH, was not being mentioned by the U.N. sanctions.

'Several' Bombs Dropped in Lukavica

AU0106125692 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] The end of the (?general) danger alarm was sounded in Sarajevo a few minutes ago. Here is a report by Samir Sestan from the Lukavica Commune Press Center:

[Sestan] Here is the Lukavica Commune Press Center. Almost half an hour ago, in a low-level flight, an enemy aircraft dropped several bombs on the territory of the local community of (?Vitavec), which is on the outskirts of Lukavac. What we know for sure so far is that three bombs have exploded, that some people have been wounded, and there are probably some dead, too. Several houses have been damaged in (?Vitavec). The aim of the attack was the site of a mobilization that was probably reported by members of the fifth column in Lukavica. Fortunately, the aggressor failed to realize his aim.

Croat-Muslim Forces Attack Nevesinje

LD0106162392 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Nevesinje, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—Encouraged by the United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, Croat-Muslim forces have launched a large-scale action against all Serb settlements in eastern Hercegovina. After Trebinje, Nevesinje was also bombarded today.

TANJUG correspondents report that over 10 shells fell on the town at about 1300 today.

According to initial reports, there were no casualties among civilians, and only slight material damaged was caused.

Shells Hit Presidency, Kill Woman

LD0106165792 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Smiljko Sagolj report from Sarajevo]

[Excerpt] Serb terrorists have been shelling Sarajevo all day. Two shells have hit the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency. The city assembly has also been hit, and one woman, a city assembly employee, was killed and two were wounded. [passage omitted]

Muslim-Croat Forces 'Routed' in Prijedor

LD0106171992 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 1 June 92

[Excerpt] Banja Luka, 1 June (TANJUG)—Muslim-Croat forces that tried to capture Prijedor have been completely routed, the Serb territorials stated today.

The members of the First Krajina Corps and the police control all of the most important buildings in the city, even though they are occasionally harassed by Muslim Green Beret and HOS [paramilitary wing of the Croatian Party of Rights] snipers.

During the fighting, which lasted for two days, according to the same source, 16 defenders were killed, while it is believed that the enemy side had considerably larger casualties. [passage omitted]

Serbian Region Begins Training Recruits

LD0106195192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Bileca, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—The first recruits from the municipalities of the Serbian autonomous region of Hercegovina—from Trebinje, Gacko, Ljubinje, Nevesinje, Stolac, Kalinovik, the Serbian municipality of Mostar, and Bileca—arrived this morning in the Bileca garrison. Their training, i.e., regular military service, will begin in the garrison in a few days.

This is the first generation of the recruits of the army of the Serbian republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Judging by the number of recruits who have arrived so far, the response will be excellent.

As Lieutenant-Colonel Tihomir Kundacina, commander of the training center in Bileca, and his aides Momcilo Aleksic and Radoslav Popovic stress, training will be shortened to 30 days.

Papers Run Ads for Exchange of Residences

92BA0955C Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 92 p 14

[Article by Cvijetin Milivojevic: "Advertisement for an Exchange of Homes"—first paragraph is BORBA introduction]

[Text] Are collective migrations of the peoples in Bosnia-Hercegovina already a legalized process?

In addition to the "War and Peace" that has been imposed upon Bosnia-Hercegovina ever since April Fool's Day (1 April) like a bloody trilogy, in the last few days the bestselling work in life there has been "moving." This was even before the Muslim-Croatian talks (agreement) on a confederation of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina were announced the day before yesterday, which may further accelerate the tendency for collective migrations of parts of Bosnia-Hercegovina and peoples.

In just a day or two, Bosanska Posavina has been abandoned by more than 10,000 Serbs. In kilometer-long columns of tractor trailers, trucks, and passenger cars, entire villages have left for the east. Without explanation (many were already reconciled to death, just to stay in their homes), and without an answer, if one does not take into account their bitter sentence: "We were ordered to do it."

Has the former central "pride" of the former Yugoslav federation been overtaken by the fate of the Serbian people of western Slavonia, but on a numerically more catastrophic scale? Or is there a rational and political-ethnographically logical answer?

Sisyphus's Job of Cantonization

No matter how the future semirecognized and independent Bosnia-Hercegovina is organized (unless it definitely falls apart), certain ethnic facts are no longer in dispute. The fact that certain parts of Bosnia-Hercegovina are indisputably Serbian, Muslim, and Croatian, and that there will be no return to a civil boundary here, at least for a long time to come, has also been confirmed by the sample map for cantonization of the republic that Cutilheiro himself presented a long time ago to the leaders of the three national communities. The problem, however, is that all three of the former partners only agreed with the cartography of the esteemed Portuguese "in principle." Such as: Bosanska Krajina, eastern Hercegovina, Romanija, Birac, Semberija, and Majevica are Serbian, "but"... western Hercegovina, part of central Bosnia, and part of Posavina are Croatian, "but"... most of central Bosnia, part of eastern Bosnia, and Cazinska (Bihacka) Krajina are the Muslim canton, "but"....

Because of the "but" (political masters have defined that triple or dual authority, life, and fate as "disputed territories"), the war started, with Bosanski Brod and the referendum's Sarajevo. It exploded precisely on the edge, and the most visible one—in Brod, where the confusion of geography, ethnography, traffic, politics, and all sorts of other things is so great that dividing it up into cantons is purely a job for Sisyphus. On the Sava, next to Croatia itself, and not very far from the only reliable surface connection between Semberija (enclosed by Serbia) and Bosanska Krajina, and then the Knin Krajina, with a Croatian population of about 41 percent, a Serbian population of 49 percent, and Muslims and Yugoslavs about 10 percent, Brod could not be defined peacefully.

The buses that are taking tens of thousands of Serbian women, children, and sick people from Pale, the only Serbian transversal in the center of Bosnia, from Sarajevo toward Serbia and the safer areas of Serbian Bosnia-Hercegovina are another big example of the Serbian people's exodus. The third or second or first is the collective and individual migrations from Kupres, Livno, Mostar, Konjic, Travnik....

The Migrations Are Drawing the Maps

For the Muslims from eastern Bosnia, "salvation" for the time being is in Tuzla, Kladanj, in Croatia... and even in the border opstinas of the Republic of Serbia, and refugee camps are already ready for them in Slovenia.

The Croats' fortune or misfortune is that most of their ethnic area is adjacent to the border of their parent state, and so the routes followed by their refugees are mostly directed toward Croatia, or, to a lesser extent, toward the "pure" opstinas in western Hercegovina.

It is worst of all, naturally, for those who have spent their whole lives "neither here nor there," and now have to act in accordance with the current military dominance of one of the communities. The multi- and unilateral so-called peace talks do not inspire hope. Just when it was reported from Grac that only Mostar and some of Posavina were being disputed between the Serbs and the Croats, another source spoke up that considers Mostar (all of it) its own, but is also "opening up" new issues—Stolac, Kupres, Konjic, Prozor....

Essentially, ethnic gathering in the areas controlled by one of the parties in the conflict (the criteria of the last census or any earlier one are almost not any kind of argument at all in this regard) is virtually a legalized process.

Forced migrations, but also more and more often spontaneous ones (because of a certain "feeling" that something bad will happen), are drawing new ethnic maps, independently of the politicians. Is it even possible to

compensate for someone's house, property, someone's residence, with the home, property, and residence of someone else, who, in the search for his own "happiness," has an opportunity to settle down with the past and the mementos of yet a third person? If the mass migrations of the peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina are already a fact that is hard to halt, will someone be found to recognize this officially, and publish criteria for an exchange of residences? Local radio stations, newspapers, and agencies for exchanging apartments realize that this sort of morbid job can also be splendid business. In just one issue of one opstina newspaper, exactly 50 offers were counted for trading apartments, homes, and property....

[Photo Caption]

1. p. 14: In the search for a new home: A map of Bosnia-Hercegovina, with the centers of combat and the most frequent directions of ethnic migrations drawn.

Tudjman Speech on Intelligentsia in Government

LD0106150392 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Speech by President Franjo Tudjman to a gathering marking University Day in the Croatian National Theater—live]

[Excerpts] Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen: It is my pleasure to take part in the meeting entitled: University in the Defense and Renaissance of Croatia, for many reasons. First of all, because of the role that the university as a whole, and also its members as individuals, played in the past and will play in the future, in the renaissance, defense, and building of Croatia. And second, in this connection, at a meeting of this kind we can examine the relationship between the Croatian intelligentsia and the new democratic authorities, actually the overall state system of independent Croatia.

Of course, we should begin with the conditions in which we launched our hard struggle for independence. [passage omitted]

In the defensive war that we had to wage both on the battlefields and in all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life, the Croatian intelligentsia played a very important role. Intellectuals of all classes directly and voluntarily joined the war on the battlefields, in the organization of defense forces, in political, informational, and psychological activities, in the organization of overall war production, especially the production of war equipment. The way in which our entire army supply was organized, particularly armaments, food, and medical services, was a surprising phenomenon which objective foreign observers admired. Through their own efforts, intellectuals of all classes gained top officer ranks, including the rank of general, in our army. They are the nucleus for the creation of a new spiritual character in the Croatian Army, along with those Yugoslav Army officers who joined our army and who made an enormous contribution with their expertise. The Croatian officer cadre, active and reserve, includes a large number of university professors.

Apart from the direct participation in defense efforts, the role of the Croatian intelligentsia was of paramount importance in all other fields. The Croatian intellectuals spread the truth about Croatia in western and in other countries. The involvement of the cultural and scientific elite, including a large number of Nobel prize winners, in the struggle for the rights of the Croatian people to self-determination, against the barbaric aggression, was in the direct interest of the international affirmation of democratic Croatia.

To recall the decisive contribution of intellectuals, professors, engineers, lawyers, economists, agronomists, vets, etc., the entire state, administrative, economic, and social life functioned normally throughout the hard, and for some people unbearable, days of the war. Despite everything, we overcame all war atrocities and difficulties without any social tremors which the opponents of independent Croatia not only wished for but also tried to stir up.

Intellectuals played an indispensable role in the overall struggle to build and defend the present Croatian state. In view of these facts, incidental and scheming intimations on the part of some exhibitionists to the effect that the intelligentsia does not stand behind the present democratic government is more than inappropriate, for which the ruling party is allegedly to blame because of its alleged populist anti-intellectualism.

Due to the fact that quasi-intellectuals in some public information media project such an image, not in the least by chance, let me present some facts in connection with this.

From the very beginning of the establishment of the democratic authorities the intellectuals have been included in large numbers in all top state bodies. The collective seven-member presidency of the republic included four academicians and doctors. In governments so far, 56 to 60 percent of ministers had top university qualifications—university professors, doctors and masters of sciences and arts. In this regard there is no difference between governments which were governments composed of ruling party members and the war government of democratic unity.

In the supreme representative body, the Croatian Assembly, we have a comparatively high number of deputies with top university qualifications—about 15 percent—and about 59 percent with university qualifications. It is worth mentioning that the ruling party has a one-third higher qualification structure than opposition parties. [passage omitted]

All this bears witness that the intelligentsia has already been fully been included in the construction of the new democratic Croatia, that it is aware, together with the state leadership, that it is only through the full involvement of all intellectual and creative forces that we can build up our state according to the model of countries of the free democratic world. For this purpose and for the future of Croatia we have to achieve spiritual harmony between all individual factors responsible for building of the Croatian state.

I hold that in this regard our attention should be focused on work and on constructive cooperation between the government and the intelligentsia. Our joint goals and tasks should be:

Removing the remnants of the Yugo Communist social system and overcoming the prevailing way of thinking;

To organize the immediate material renewal of our devastated Croatia;

To borrow selectively from the scientific, technological, economic, social, and political accomplishments of

western civilization, taking particular care to protect national, cultural, and spiritual values and to develop the national identity;

To make a constructive, creative contribution to the new formation of European and world civilization, ie to overcome its present shortcomings.

Through the establishment of our own state independence we have managed to create conditions in which we are able to tell the world: Croatia will not be a province either of world or of European civilization. In the course of its history, Croatia has already created values of interest for the whole world and confirmed its readiness for new accomplishments through the process of gaining its independence. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, in huge numbers Croatian intellectuals have shared destiny with the Croatian people in this crucial historic moment, having made their great contribution to victory in the homeland war, to Croatia's independence, and also to its international recognition. Therefore, it is sensible to believe that Croatian intellectuals, together with the state and political representatives of the people to which they belong, will know how to define and then participate with all their creative forces in the creation of the new sovereign Croatia as a country of peace and honesty, order and work, knowledge and happiness. Thank you. [applause]

Bosnian Confederation Talks Held in Split

AU0106132592 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 92 p 2

[Zivko Gruden commentary: "Bombshell From Split"]

[Text] Have we heard it right?—people wondered, watching the Monday [20 May] evening news bulletin on Croatian television. A confederation between Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia is "acceptable for both the Muslim and the Croat people," and "the procedure will be started immediately!"

Whose estimate was this, and who was it that decided that "the whole procedure—forming a confederation between sovereign countries, the Republic of Croatia and Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina—will be started immediately?" This report on Croatian television was identified as a "statement issued after talks held recently between the representatives of the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia-Hercegovina." The fact that the meeting place was not revealed, considering the war conditions in Bosnia-Hercegovina, is neither strange nor important. But the fact that the participants of such momentous discussions remained anonymous, simply presented as the representatives of "the Muslims and Croats of Bosnia-Hercegovina"—the Party of Democratic Action, and the Croatian Democratic Community, are not mentioned at any point in the statement—now that is not unimportant at all. For example, it is not a matter of indifference whether Alija Izetbegovic participated in these talks or not. And it is not unimportant whether the Croatian side was represented by Mate Boban, Miljenko Brkic, Stjepan Kljujic, or, by some miracle, all three of them.

Routine Meetings

That, however, is not the most important thing. We can assume that these talks were held between legitimate representatives of these two peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It is, no doubt, their right to judge, and agree that "a confederal relation as international linking of the sovereign countries Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia is acceptable for both the Muslim and the Croat people of Bosnia-Hercegovina." But what does it mean that "the whole procedure will be started immediately?" Even if we leave aside the legal organs of Bosnia-Hercegovina—that is none of our business—on the formation of a confederal relation between two sovereign countries, and before the procedure of realizing such a relation is started "immediately," should not the other side concerned, the Republic of Croatia, have a say in the matter?!

It is quite understandable that, the following morning, the sensational news of "the Croatia-Bosnia-Hercegovina confederation"—with a question mark, to be fair—should make the headlines of (some) newspapers. Publishing the statement, the newspapers quoted Croatian television, and Croatian television made no mention of the whole thing in its morning news bulletin!

However, we could read in the newspapers that, during the past few days, secret talks were held in Split between Dr. Miljenko Brkic, president of the Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Irfan Ajanovic, representative of the Party of Democratic Action. In a public statement, Perica Juric, vice president of the Croatian Democratic Community of Croatia, placed these talks in the context of the talks held to "bring closer, step by step, the views of the three leading Bosnia-Hercegovina parties to those of the EC in solving the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina." It is a matter of routine talks, about which the public at large should be informed, so as to avoid confusion that might be created by "various interpretations," according to Perica Juric.

Uninformed Juric

If we are to believe Perica Juric, then the talks in Split were merely the continuation of bilateral talks started at the famous meeting between the Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Serbian Democratic Party Bosnia-Hercegovina in Graz. In other words, the meeting between Brkic and Ajanovic in Split was intended, first and foremost, to remove the (international) repudiation from the meeting between Boban and Karadzic in Graz. In an attempt to justify the latter meeting, Dr. Tudjman had written a long letter to U.S. Senator Robert Dole. However, the prominent American and the international press described that meeting as an endeavor to reach a brutal and unacceptable agreement

at the expense of a third party—in other words, a Croatian and Serbian division of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Perica Juric's words give the impression that, speaking of the Split meeting between Brkic and Ajanovic, he had no idea what kind of news would reach the public about it. Juric speaks of routine meetings, whereas the statement speaks of a confederation of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina; Juric speaks of a series of meetings between the three leading Bosnia-Hercegovina parties, while the statement speaks of "no further possibility of any kind of negotiations with the extreme wing of the Serbian Democratic Party leadership."

After the bombshell in Graz, has another one exploded, this time in Split? With what consequences? Has the drowning man at the point where the Sava flows into the Danube been given another straw from the side he least expected?

'Text' of Confederal Agreement

AU0106124992 Zagreb NOVI VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 19 May 92 p 9A

["Agreement between Muslims and Croats of Bosnia-Hercegovina" adopted by "Representatives of Muslims and Croats in Bosnia-Hercegovina" "Recently"]

[Text] Zagreb—On Monday [18 May], during the second news bulletin on Croatian television, a text was read out that was said to be "a statement from the talks that have recently been held between representatives of Muslims and Croats in Bosnia-Hercegovina on the future structure of that republic." The text went as follows:

"1. The disintegration of former Yugoslavia, and the formation of the new Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina is an expression of the historical aspirations of all its citizens and nations, confirmed in the referendum on 29.01.1992, which was conducted in accordance with international criteria and under international supervision.

"2. Both sides agree that a confederal relationship, as a form of international linking between the independent states of Bosnia- Hercegovina and Croatia is acceptable, for both the Muslim, and the Croat people of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The procedure will be started immediately.

"3. As soon as Bosnia-Hercegovina was internationally recognized open aggression was instigated against the republic by outside forces of Serbia, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav People's Army, and the extreme wing of the Serbian Democratic Party.

"4. Upon aggression, resistance was immediately organized in many communities, taking various forms under various names. The discord among the defense forces is estimated as the cause of the lack of greater efficiency in battle. Both sides are, therefore, agreed that all patriotic forces should be united by the urgent adoption of the Regulation on the armed forces of Bosnia- Hercegovina. Until then, the defense should be optimally coordinated.

"5. The struggle against the aggressor on Bosnia-Hercegovina does not bear improvisation and the forcing of local interests, which are frequently placed above the common interest—the defense and liberation of the whole territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In that context, the flow of people, goods, communication, and everything that contributes to the effectiveness of defense, should be improved.

"6. Both sides agree that, upon the liberation of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, all organizers and collaborators should be put on trial for betrayal of the country, and committed crimes.

"7. Both sides agree that, because of the organizing and inciting of open revolt against the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, there is no further possibility of any kind of negotiations with the aggressors and the extreme wing of the Serbian Democratic Party leadership regarding the future constitutional structure of Bosnia- Hercegovina.

"8. The future internal order of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be set up by a new constitution, in accordance with the historical, cultural, and other elements and principles in concord with this agreement."

Government, Officials Voice Approval

AU0106134692 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 92 p 6

[O. Ramljak report: "Better Now Than Never"]

[Text] Zagreb, 19 May—The Split agreement between the Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Party of Democratic Action of Bosnia-Hercegovina has been greeted at Radicev square in Zagreb with the undivided approval of the parliament and government officials. It is estimated that the agreement was reached along the lines of the mutual disposition existing between the Croats and the Muslims, and that this natural affiliation has been greatly increased by the war against the common enemy. The agreement between Brkic [of the Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Hercegovina] and Ajanovic [of the (Muslim) Party of Democratic Action of Bosnia-Hercegovina] comes as a relief, particularly after the negative echo that followed the recent agreement between Boban [of the Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Hercegovina] and Karadzic [of the (Muslim) Party of Democratic Action of Bosnia-Hercegovina in Graz. The officials from the leading party have rejected that negative echo by stating that the Graz agreement should be placed within the context of a complex solution to the same problem, and that negotiations were still the best way of solving all disputes.

Dr. Zdravko Tomac, vice prime minister of Croatia, who is in charge of the department for foreign policy, said for SLOBODNA DALMACIJA:

"The first thing that comes to mind, regarding the meeting of the Croats and Muslims of Bosnia-Hercegovina, is: better now than never! Such an agreement on fighting the common enemy should have been reached long ago. Had it been done before, the situation would have been better now. This meeting softens the negative impact of the agreement between Boban and Karadzic, which the Croats in Bosnia-Hercegovina rightly reject, although they should have done so before. Still, better now than never.

This agreement is also significant in view of the meeting between Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegovic, and the admittance of Croatia to the UN. It softens the negative consequences of the agreement between Boban and Karadzic, and it also gives the Croatian side a chance to show clearly that this was a mistake in Croatian policy, but not in the continuity of that policy.

As for the announcement of a confederation, and the decision of the Croats and Muslims of Bosnia-Hercegovina to form a confederation with Croatia, I do not think it is such a good idea at the moment, because it could further incense this war, which is already horrible. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of both republics should be secured before talks on a confederation can be started.

Geopolitically speaking, and in the long term, it is clear that Croatia cannot do without Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Bosnia-Hercegovina cannot do without Croatia, and that these two sovereign countries will cooperate closely, maybe even form an alliance of sovereign states. I understand that to be one of the political messages that are intended to show that the Muslims and Croats will not allow themselves in future to be divided and turned against each other. It is clear that the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina is a war against a common enemy, and that only by joining forces can that enemy be defeated. It is a matter of action and reaction, and as long as there is war in Bosnia-Hercegovina, there will be war in Croatia. Considering the fact that the Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina are waging war on those territories where the Croats and Muslims are in the majority, that they are trying to liquidate them, or evict them from those territories, the thing that is more important than the announcement of a future confederation is the fact that this agreement says that the Croats and Muslims will fight together, unite their forces, and will not allow local interests to outweigh common ones.

And finally, to comment on the question of confederation and the sentence that says that the procedure will be started immediately: the constitution of the Republic of Croatia allows for such a possibility, but the procedure states that even if the war were to end now, and the whole territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina is liberated, it will still take a long time for both republics to realize such a relationship.

The question that remains open is whether it would be a matter of a confederation that would include the territories of Muslims and Croats, or those belonging to Serbs on majority grounds. Also there is the question of what to do about further negotiations under the auspices of the EC. It is extremely important for the future that there are strong elements for an alliance between the Croats and Muslims against the enemy.

Dubrovnik Mayor Asks UNESCO for Protection

LD0106132892 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Josko Jelavic report from Dubrovnik]

[Text] Pero Poljanic, president of the Municipal Assembly of Dubrovnik, has again sent an urgent letter to UNESCO Secretary General Federico Mayor asking him again to protect Dubrovnik and its cultural monuments, as he did personally and on behalf of UNESCO on 6 December last year. This has been the second time in the past two days that the Dubrovnik mayor has asked the UNESCO secretary general to call on U.S. President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker to impose an immediate sea blockade of Serbia and Montenegro and send the Sixth Fleet into the Adriatic, in accordance with the lastest UN Security Council resolution No. 757.

In his call for help, addressed to UNESCO Secretary General Federico Mayor Pero, Poljanic writes: For four days, the Yugoslav Army and its Chetnik collaborators have been attacking and destroying Dubrovnik, and only in the course of yesterday more than 1,000 shells fell on the historic town of Dubrovnik which is under direct UNESCO protection. I am hereby asking you to do everything you can because the situation does not permit that any time be wasted, says the call for help addressed to UNESCO Secretary General Federico Mayor by Pero Poljanic, president of the Municipal Assembly of Dubrovnik in connection with the latest Serbo-Chetnik aggression on Dubrovnik.

It is quiet in Durbrovnik at the moment; there have been no explosions, but citizens of Dubrovnik are still in their shelters.

Trebinje Serbs Ready To Halt Conflict

LD0106180692 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Trebinje, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—The crisis committee of the Trebinje municipality today informed Dubrovnik via the so-called hot line that it is ready to negotiate a cessation of conflict.

The Trebinje war committee stressed that this readiness does not extend to cease-fire agreements like those previously signed by the Yugoslav People's Army and the Croatian side, due to the high cost of such cease-fire.

"We are for peace and for cessation of hostilities, but on condition that everyone stays on his territory," said Bozidar Vucurevic, commander of the war committee of the Trebinje municipality.

He said that the Serbs agree to negotiations whenever the Croatian side proposes them, on condition that all war operations and movement of units are halted in the area. The Trebinje war committee also wants to talk about exchange of prisoners on the basis of the "all for all" principle.

Zagreb Radio: Mostar 'Completely Sealed Off'

LD0206111992 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] In Mostar a large amount of enemy military equipment from the stronghold of Fortica has been destroyed. Before noon today the aggressor was sporadically shelling from artillery weapons.

In an attack yesterday a truck carrying humanitarian aid was hit, while the day before yesterday a Red Cross car was hit and a doctor was killed.

Mostar is now completely sealed off.

Aim of Kozyrev's Talks With Milosevic Questioned

AU0106140192 Zagreb NOVI VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 92 p 2A

[Radovan Stipetic commentary: "Who Is Insane?"]

[Text] The visit by Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Kozyrev to the former Yugoslav republics was interrupted suddenly, which is quite rare in diplomatic practice. Such visits are prepared with great care, so it is hard to accept Moscow's explanation that the minister had to return to Moscow immediately because of the worsening Crimea crisis, since it was no worse then than it was before he had started his visit to the Balkans. Ministers return suddenly from abroad either when there is a putsch in their country, or when they are replaced through a putsch. Although in present-day Moscow something like that is neither impossible nor unlikely, it is hard to see Kozyrev in the role of any kind of a protagonist in a putschist performance.

The more likely explanation is that Kozyrev was led to believe that he had done the most important part of his job (meeting with Milosevic), while the circumstances surrounding the latter part of his itinerary (visits to Croatia and Slovenia), were so changed by the announced admission of those two republics in the UN, that his visits to Zagreb and Ljubljana demanded political revision, maybe even made them questionable—after what had happened in Belgrade.

Let us leave aside that traditional ritual of "historical friendship between the Serbian and the Russian people" (Milosevic), and their "centuries old ties" (Kozyrev). What is more important is Kozyrev's claim that he and Milosevic "discussed means of showing clearly that Serbia was taking practical steps" to diffuse the Yugoslav crisis.

After everything Milosevic has done so far, breaking so many of his promises, and spreading the horrors of war from one part of former Yugoslavia to another, the question that arises after the Russian minister's claim is: Who is insane there?

Milosevic undoubtedly is, but he still has had nothing but gain from his insanity, feeding empty promises to Western statesmen for a long time now, and getting away with it. It is hard to believe that Kozyrev is now taking part in this game of deception and self-deception, since the character and intentions of the Dedinje criminal [part of Belgrade where Milosevic is based] are perfectly obvious even to a moron.

It is probably the case that Russia takes him as he is, believing that he could be used in its long-term (but very outdated) Balkan combinations. In that light, the ritual of "centuries old ties" makes more sense, as do some acts by the members of the Russian unit of the UNPROFOR in sector E.

Gaspari To Become New Finance Minister

AU0106181192 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 29 May 92 p 1,2

[Miran Lesjak report: "Minister Kopac Making Space for Mitja Gaspari"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 28 May —Finance Minister Janez Kopac at his news conference confirmed a report that we published yesterday that he will leave his post, which will be taken by Mitja Gaspari. He said that the agreement on Gaspari taking over the finance ministry was reached within the ruling coalition and between Gaspari and prime minister Drnovsek quite a while ago.

"Because we have not stated this clearly enough earlier the information on Gaspari's arrival placed me in a compromising situation," Minister Kopac added. They failed to explain at the news conference where and how the change at the top of the Finance Ministry would take place. However we have learned unofficially that this is to take place at the Assembly session on 10 June. [passage omitted]

It is not quite clear yet whether Kopac will resign or whether Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek will propose that he be relieved of the post. Namely, such a proposal would have to be substantiated with an explanation that would be unfavorable for Kopac, while Kopac's resignation could also be seen as his admittance that he made mistakes during the short period that he led this department. Kopac also said that he and Mitja Gaspari are friends, that they have had numerous contacts so far, and that Gaspari will soon come to Slovenia. Gaspari's condition for him to take over the ministry is that Janez Kopac become his deputy. [passage omitted]

The envisaged replacement caused some bad feelings in the Liberal Democratic Party, of which Janez Kopac is member. So far the political coordination group of the party discussed this. The party's leadership believes that it would not have been wise to emphasize the change, which was already planned at the time of appointing Janez Kopac, too much at that time as this would hamper the work of finance minister. When asked about the party's stand today, when the Liberal Democratic Party is about to lose one of its ministers in the government, Grega Golobic, secretary general of the party, answered: "Our stand all the time was that the priority of our party is to take over the prime minister's office. Therefore, we also accepted the fact that we will have fewer ministers in the government than we could have had proportionally. We also reached an agreement within the party that the new government must be as expert in its composition as possible. If financial rehabilitation of banks is finance ministers' priority, then the party must adhere to this. Janez Kopac will become deputy minister for budget and taxes by which the further realization of party's policies will be ensured." In the interview for DELO, Golobic expressed his sincere regret that it was not possible to appoint Gaspari as finance minister two weeks ago due to some personal decisions.

Problems in Setting Slovene-Croatian Sea Borders

92BA0915A Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 12 May 92 p 3

[Article by Boris Suligoj and Darijan Kosir: "The Croats Have Decided on Their Own Where the Border Will Be"—first paragraph is DELO introduction]

[Text] Since the sea border between Slovenia and Croatia has not been determined yet, the old regime should be in effect; there is still no new fishing agreement.

Piran, 11 May—In recent days there have been several events along the Croatian-Slovene border that do not inspire hope that there would really be all that much good will for patient and neighborly negotiations on border cooperation. While on one hand there has been a series of high-level meetings, the writing of a whole series of agreements and accords, and lively diplomacy, on the other hand one can note increasingly more numerous moves and measures that preempt the conclusion of agreements. Usually this "preemption" goes in the opposite direction from expectations. Such a case is the confiscation of private Piran fisherman Sergiu Perentina's net.

This Piran fisherman was acting in good faith that he was acting correctly. Representatives of the domestic authorities let him know that he could keep catching fish in the Piran Bay, just as he had done for all these long decades, and all the other Piran fishermen also thought the same thing. No one in the Slovene government or any ministry has told them yet that they could only fish in half of the domestic bay. The authorities of the other state, of course, are not sentimental. The nets were cast in someone else's sea, the Croatian maritime police claim, even though none of the Piran fishermen (or others) has heard yet that the border at sea between Slovenia and Croatia has been legalized.

Nautical tourists can only sail without a permit along the shortest route to Umag up to the competent maritime authorities, where they have to fulfill all the prescribed formalities, including the payment of a fee for obtaining a sailing permit, which no longer has to be paid for in Slovenia (in Slovenia we are no longer requiring a sailing permit). "To date, the Umag maritime police have already warned many Slovene sailors and boatmen who were sailing in the Croatian sea without a sailing permit and were not headed toward Umag. So far we have allowed and tolerated this and only warned the violators, but very soon violators will have to pay a fine in accordance with the regulations," Umag maritime police inspector Milan Jurkovic explained to us.

We also asked the same inspector why so far 155 Slovene citizens intending to travel by car to Croatia, but without SLO plates on their cars, have been turned back at the Dragonja border crossing. He explained to us that the

Croatian policeman at the crossing was acting in accordance with regulations, since any foreign citizen traveling without the plates of the state he is coming from on his car could be fined 150 Croatian dinars. It is true that the border policemen did not have orders that they had to carry out the regulation that strictly and turn back travelers, as they have started to do in the last few days. They were probably having a bad day, Milan Jurkovic concluded.

At today's press conference on tourist expectations in Slovenia, Rajko Komad, from the department for foreigners in the Slovene Ministry of Internal Affairs, explained that Slovenia had proposed to Croatia an agreement on border and tourist passenger traffic, and border traffic by owners of real estate, but that Croatian representatives had thought that the section dealing with tourist zones should be deleted from this agreement and included in a general Slovene-Croatian agreement on economic cooperation. That agreement should determine precisely who should have a permanent border pass, who could receive a permit for a one-time crossing of the border, what would happen with tourist permits, tourist automobile roads, and roads for pedestrians, what the regime in the tourist zones would be like, etc. That agreement still appears to be a long way off, however.

Ciril Ravbar, the chief of the border police in Koper, also told us that legally and formally, there is still no border in the middle of the Piran Bay, and that the regime in the Piran Bay should remain as it was until there is a different agreement between the states. Since there is still no border at sea, the Buje misdemeanor judge would not have any legal basis for fining a Piran fisherman.

Until recently, the entire Piran Bay was controlled by Slovene maritime policemen, and this was allegedly an informal agreement among the police stations of the former Yugoslavia. Since there is still no border, the original situation should probably continue in this area as well. Now, however, it is already obvious that the Umag maritime police are already controlling half of the Piran Bay without the conclusion of any kind of agreement, and without taking historical circumstances into account one bit. The Piran fishermen are confused about why they cannot fish anymore. They have information from the Slovene authorities that the old regime is still in effect, but the Croatian authorities are already levying fines.

We also inquired about this fishing complication at the Slovene Foreign Ministry. They did not want to talk about the matter officially, because they are aware of things from newspaper reports and not through official channels, and at the same time the highest officials (Rupel, Thaler, Jancar) were not available. Andrej Graselli, who is covering the area of relations with Croatia at the Ministry, tried to explain Slovene-Croatian relations regarding the border at sea as follows: the border at sea between the states has not yet been determined, and consequently an agreement was reached that until the border is determined the regime in the bay will remain as it was in the past, i.e., that the status quo will be preserved. In talks between Ministers Osterc and Rudolf on 6 April and between Rupel and Rudolf on 9 April in Zagreb, i.e., after the expiration of the ultimatum that Croatia set for Slovenia, according to which Slovenes could no longer fish in Croatian waters, it was said that both sides should appointed a group of experts for talks on the border; on the Slovene side, that group is headed by Dr. Mirjan Skrk from the Law School. Slovene has proposed to Croatia that talks between the states on the border be started, but there has not yet been an answer to that proposal. With respect to fishing, a proposal was made at that same ministerial meeting that a new draft fishing agreement between the states should be written, in accordance with all the criticisms (the old one is dated 25 March); it has been prepared now and has been submitted for Assembly proceedings (dated 16 April). Since there were no particular indications that the agreement could be signed in a short time, Slovene proposed concluding a temporary agreement, but at the last meeting between Slovenia and Croatia in Mokrice an agreement was not reached on this. The Slovene Assembly's commission on international relations was supposed to talk today about this agreement—which, among other things, provides for catching lower-grade fish in limited quantities, while Slovenes could no longer catch higher-grade fish in Croatian waters—but the discussion was postponed until tomorrow. Thus, with respect to fishing in the Piran Bay, the old regime is in effect, while a new one has not yet been concluded.

International

Kostic Calls On Ghali To Seek 'Full Truth'

LD0106165592 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—Vice-President Dr. Branko Kostic has sent a message to UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Ghali on behalf of the Yugoslav Presidency.

The message reads: "Mr. Secretary General, the UN Security Council has unjustly exposed us to severe sanctions on the basis of an untrue accusation of aggression.

"On behalf of the Yugoslav Presidency I am calling on you, Mr. Secretary General, to help the full truth to become available to the world organization and we are therefore proposing that you send your representatives and observers to find out for themselves about the real state of affairs on the spot in our country and the truthfulness and constructiveness of our efforts to establish peace on Yugoslav territory.

"Kindly accept our sincere regards."

Kostic Discusses Possible Military Action

AU0106210292 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Interview with Branko Kostic, vice president of the Yugoslav Presidency, by Dusan Djordjevic in Belgrade—live]

[Excerpts] [Djordjevic] Good day, Mr. Kostic. Welcome to our program. The elections are over. Let us start our conversation with your comment on their significance.

[Kostic] The significance of the elections is exceptionally great, particularly because the UN resolution was adopted in the Security Council a day before the elections in Serbia and Montenegro. I am convinced that the date of adopting the resolution is not exactly accidental. This view coincides in some way with the commentaries in Paris that we heard on the news a few minutes ago that such a radical, uncompromising pressure on Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Montenegro through the adoption of the Security Council's resolution, obviously had the aim, intention of testing the readiness of these people to defend their common state and cohabitation of Serbia and Montenegro, that is to say, the continuation of living in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

[Djordjevic] Since we are talking about it, and since a section of the international and Yugoslav public also talks about it to some extent, I would like you to either confirm or deny the claims that President of the Republic Slobodan Milosevic is the behind-the-scenes commander of the Yugoslav Army, that he is pulling the main strings.

[Kostic] I think that these assessments and claims are completely incorrect. The fact is that, from the point of view of the role that Serbia has as a member of this joint state, Mr. Milosevic as president of the Republic of Serbia is in the position to be included in the consultations regarding the most important military issues, just as is Momir Bulatovic, president of Montenegro. From this point of view, when the military issues are on the agenda, the two of them have been consulted, perhaps not or not fully on some issues, and not in all details. I can specifically say that when we were deciding on the mass retirement [of 40 officers of the Yugoslav People's Army], Slobodan Milosevic did not have the entire list in front of him, and perhaps because of that I caused some unpleasantness for him with my incautiousness. He (?could not have been pleased with the fact) that the defense minister was to be retired, and so forth. However, when it comes to the most important issues, then we indeed discuss them all together.

[Djordjevic] In any case, this is a collective act of decisionmaking....

[Kostic] This is a collective act. We do not have the same view on some issues, but, as I said, since there are several of us deciding on this, our decisions are based on what the majority thinks or considers right. This is how decisions are made.

[Djordjevic] Mr. Kostic, a few minutes ago you said that the world public, (?or) the world propaganda is preparing the public for a possible limited intervention, or whatever. You are a member of the Supreme Command.

[Kostic] Are you referring to a military intervention?

[Djordevic] Yes, yes. I am referring to a military intervention. You are a member of the Supreme Command. It is said that (?they are being) prepared. What do you think (?about it)?

[Kostic] What we are doing represents the usual part of the job of every country's army, whose duty it is to care about the security of the country. From this point of view, we have been in fact preparing ourselves for the defense against outside aggression and not for an interethnic and civil war. What is important and essential is that we have managed to preserve the main branches of our armed forces, in terms of men, equipment, and arms. Our armed forces, the army of Yugoslavia has been (?set up), and the way it is organized has been (?adjusted) according to the borders of the new state.

I must say that we have increased our alertness and caution to some extent, and that we are following with more attention what is happening in our neighborhood, more than we did in the past, although this monitoring has not really stopped. However, up to now we mainly (?had) information that things that could disturb us or that could motivate us to raise the level of combat readiness did not happen in our neighborhood.

We still do not have any information on the basis of which we should raise the level of combat readiness in the sense of declaring mobilization, increasing the size of armed forces, and so forth. Even if the military intervention did take place, I think that this intervention would not be in terms of assaults, in terms of men who would be dropped on this territory, and so forth. I think that it would amount more to sudden attacks from the air on certain sensitive points, vital facilities, places where we have our combat hardware, or (?ammunition warehouses), and so forth. In this sense we have been undertaking measures in terms of, as I said, increasing alertness, monitoring, and so forth, because, after all, we have many things for cases of possible aggression that have not been used so far. [passage omitted]

Air Defense Chief on U.S. Military Intervention

LD0106123592 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade, 1 June (TANJUG)—There is no real or moral reason why the United States should launch a military intervention in Yugoslavia, Colonel General Bozidar Stevanovic, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense said in an interview to today's edition of VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

However, if military measures are nevertheless launched, Gen. Stevanovic said, we have to fight back with all the forces of this society. In that case, we would have to go to the end, to the last person.

Gen. Stevanovic stressed that the army is ready to oppose any external aggressor, and that the nation will defend itself successfully.

The commander of the Air Force and Air Defense said that the Americans and NATO can bomb Belgrade, but he does not believe they will because that would be pure barbarism.

Such an attack could be carried out from the Sixth Fleet's aircraft carriers and NATO's bases in Italy, Gen. Stevanovic said, but he stressed that the air defense is in full readiness and that all missile systems, withdrawn from the territories of the newly independent states, are now positioned around Belgrade.

Gen. Stevanovic said that former Yugoslavia has lost between 50 and 60 percent of its territory, but that all the army's equipment, including aircraft, were withdrawn in time from these regions.

Explaining why one of the largest airports in Europe—the airport in Bihac which cannot be restored in 50 years—was destroyed, the commander of the Air Force and Air Defense estimated that a dangerous situation may not have been avoided, but that the aggression which might have been launched from Bihac airport was certainly postponed.

The commander of the Air Force and Air Defense said that either an external force or the enemy within the country could have made perfect use of that airport for an aggression which can unfortunately still be expected.

The Air Force and Air Defense commander said that the airports in Sarajevo and Banja Luka should be opened under UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] control. According to him, an agreement, signed also by Alija Izetbegovic, has been drafted, whereby Sarajevo airport can be used for humanitarian purposes. The condition for that is that the airport be controlled by everyone—Serbs, Muslims, Croats, the army, and UNPROFOR—so that this does not become an air lift for arms provision.

Kostic Warns Croatia if Serbs Threatened

LD0106160992 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—Branko Kostic, vice president of the Yugoslav Presidency, today warned that the forces of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [JNA] which are withdrawing from the territory where the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] should be deployed in keeping with Cyrus Vance's plan "will return and foil any threat to the life of people in these areas" if the agreement is not observed.

"If the army starts withdrawing because that territory is to be controlled by UNPROFOR forces and Croatian armed formations try to occupy this area or just hinder the JNA's withdrawal, and if despite this the peace forces fail to react, then it is clear that army forces will return and foil threats to the existence of people in these areas," Kostic said in the first issue of the magazine ARMIJA which has hitherto been published under the name of NARODNA ARMIJA.

In his article headlined "An Army Befitting the State", Kostic opined that "the army of the Yugoslav Republic should be an efficient, professional, and ideology-free army of the state in the true sense of the word rather than an army of a political party, regardless of which party, even if that party is in power."

Kostic maintains that the concept of organizing Yugoslavia's army demands three courses of action. "One course of action, as far as its organization, the number of personnel, and its methods of operation are concerned, is to gear Yugoslavia's army to the needs of the new state," Kostic said.

"The second course of action is to organize and design the so-called military production sector in a way that will meet the needs of our new state with new territory and in the circumstances of severed links in the old system of producing military equipment and weaponry. We believe that once peace is finally restored production should be relaunched in those departments and facilities which are located in the republics of the old Yugoslavia," Kostic maintains.

The third course of action, according to the vice president of the Yugoslav Presidency, "is to educate personnel for Yugoslavia's army."

Federal

Results of Federal Elections Reported

Socialists, Radicals Lead in Serbia

LD0106222892 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2143 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Podgorica, June 1 (TANJUG)—The turnout at the first multiparty elections for the parliament of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia last Sunday was over 60 per cent in Serbia, and 56.74 per cent in Montenegro, which is above the majority required for the elections to be considered successful.

According to the polling committees in the two republics, the turnout was high in areas where Serbs and Montenegrins constitute the majority population. In Serbia, it was between 60 and 85 per cent, and in Montenegro, between 50 and 80 per cent.

However, in the municipalities whose population is predominantly ethnic Albanian or Moslem, only one-fifth of the electorate turned out at the polls.

According to incomplete returns, the ruling Socialists and the Serbian Radical Party are in the lead in one-third of the municipalities in Serbia.

In Montenegro, the ruling Democratic Socialist Party is in the lead, which means that its deputies, including member of the Yugoslav Presidency Branko Kostic, will take 23 seats in the federal parliament.

Three seats will go to the Serbian Radical Party, and two each to the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia and independent candidates.

The 23 parties which contested the elections had nominated 790 candidates for the 138 seats in the Chamber of Citizens of the bicameral federal parliament, 108 seats of which will go to Serbia and 30 to Montenegro.

The Montenegrin parliament on Monday elected 20 deputies to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the federal parliament. The Serbian parliament had elected its deputies before the Sunday elections.

The elections will enable the forming of parliament and other bodies of "the third Yugoslavia," which continues the international legal personality of the former Yugoslavia.

Results of the local elections in Serbia and the vote on the national anthem, flag and coat-of-arms have not yet been published. It is only known that no candidate has secured the required majority in the elections for the parliament of the Serbian province of Vojvodina, requiring a run-off.

Montenegrin Returns

LD0106203592 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Podgorica, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—Out of 30 deputies' seats set aside for Montenegrin representatives in the Chamber of Citizens of the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), the ruling Democratic Party of Socialists [Demokratska partija socijalista—DPS] will have 23 deputies; the Serbian Radical Party [Srpska radikalna stranka—SRS] for Montenegro three; and the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia [Savez komunista- pokret za Jugoslaviju—SKPJ] and independent candidates two each.

This is the outcome of yesterday's elections in Montenegro for deputies in the Chamber of Citizens of the FRY Assembly. Representatives of the electoral commission revealed this in Podgorica this evening.

The following were elected deputies in the Chamber of Citizens from the ranks of the DPS: Svetozar Marovic; Branko Kostic; Milan Gajevic; Blagoje Cerovic; Zeljko Sturanovic; Drago Sofranac; Radoman Gogic; Milos Bojovic; Milan Kljajevic; Velimir Djurdjevic; Milorad Nikocevic; Uros Klikovac; Andrija Perisic; Dragan Koprivica; Dragan Braunovic; Krsto Labudovic; Nikola Ciko; Branko Djakovic; Miodrag Golubovic; Savo Paraca; Dragan Durovic; Djordje Zivkovic; and Punisa Dasic.

The SRS for Montenegro will have three deputies: Dusan Boskovic; Radovan Vukcevic, and Ilija Darmanovic.

The SKPJ deputies are Ratko Krsmanovic and Rade Lakusic. The two indepdendent depouties are Srecko Hajdukovic and Emin Kalac.

Military Court Begins War Crimes Trials

92BA0955D Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 92 p 30

[Article by B. Oprijan-Ilic and J. Floric: "The Defendants Deny the Statements in the Investigation"—first paragraph is BORBA introduction]

[Text] The first defendant, Martin Sabljic, stated that he had taken the residents of Vukovar who were of Serbian nationality out of the shelter "for mobilization"; according to the indictment, Sabljic ordered or participated in the treacherous liquidations of about 80 people.

Belgrade—At the Military Court in Belgrade, the first trial began yesterday against seven people accused of war crimes against the civilian population during this war: Martin Sabljic, Zoran Sipos, Nikola Cibaric, Jure Marusic, Ante Vrankovic, Bartol Domazet, and Slavko Madjarevic, all from Borovo Naselje. An indictment was read before the Criminal Council that charges the defendants, in addition to this, with the crime of armed rebellion against the SFRY.

According to the prosecutor's statements, while abusing, terrorizing, and robbing, they killed 121 civilians, mostly of Serbian nationality from Vukovar. Their statement was given yesterday by the first defendant, Martin Sabljic (53), who, according to the indictment, ordered or participated in the treacherous liquidations of about 80 people. In any case, a decision on investigation for the crime of genocide has already been adopted against him. At the very beginning of the trial, lawyers Nadezda Danilovic and Aleksandar Loncar lodged an objection concerning the actual (lack of) jurisdiction of the Military Court, since all the defendants are civilians and citizens of Croatia. Council President Dusko Dopudja rejected this, with the explanation that the court had jurisdiction for armed rebellion, and also that the defendants, during the investigation, had identified themselves as citizens of the SFRY.

Martin Sabljic, the former commander of the Borovo Komerc and Nova Obucara shelters, denied all of the (non)crimes described in detail in the indictment, as well as many statements that he had made during the investigation. The essence of his defense was reduced to denial that he had known why Vukovar residents of Serbian nationality were taken out of the shelter, because he was "told that it was being done for mobilization." The prosecutor, however, claims that it was precisely on Sabljic's orders that many people were taken away, liquidated, and thrown into the Danube. The list of the dead also includes many women, exhausted, and sick individuals. Among other things, the indictment describes how in November 1991, on instructions from the first defendant, Nikola Cibaric, Ante Vrankovic, and Bartol Domazet took the elderly couple Milica and Dragoljub Vracaric to the railroad station. After robbing them, Cibaric told them to move away a little, and aimed an automatic rifle at them, as a result of which Milica said, "Son, you won't really kill us." With the words, "Ma'am, I have to," Cibaric fired a burst, from which Milica died immediately, while Dragoljub received four serious bodily injuries. Dragoljub Vracaric, in any case, will be one of the key prosecution witnesses.

Defending himself usually with the statements "I didn't know" or "I was not aware," Sabljic contradicted himself in many cases. When it was pointed out to him what he had said during the investigation, he answered, "There was probably some kind of lapse, but I never stated that I knew that the people taken out were led to liquidation. I only found out about all that after arriving at the reception center in Sremska Mitrovica."

The defendant also claimed that he did not have any other weapon except for a pistol, and that he had not participated in the struggle against JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] units. Describing who he was subordinate to, Sabljic said that he did not have authorization to resist members of the ZNG [National Guard Corps] and the military police, and that he did not have any records on the people taken out of the shelter and killed: "I knew that both Croats and Serbs were being taken out of the shelter, but there were also those whom I did not know. I cannot say anything about their ethnic structure and names, because I did not keep track of that."

Martin Sabljic, called "Car," is an economist by profession, married, and the father of two children. The death penalty is prescribed for the crimes of which he is accused. The trial is continuing today.

Serbia

Milosevic Comments on Elections, Sanctions

AU0106142292 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Interview with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia, by Momcilo Boskovic in Belgrade on 1 June—recorded]

[Text] [Boskovic] A news conference at which journalists were informed about the results of yesterday's elections in Serbia and Montenegro has just ended. Judging by what we heard, the turnout was surprising. Mr. President Milosevic, could you comment on this?

[Milosevic] The elections have clearly shown the people's view that they themselves should decide how they want to organize their state. At the same time, they represent a response to foreign interference and a domestic reaction to this interference, particularly to the anti-election campaign, which ended up in a fiasco with such a turnout by the people.

The political forces that are against the unity of Serbia and Yugoslavia have been politically defeated. Regardless of the support that they have received with this unprecedented pressure from outside, the people showed with the elections that they want to firmly hold their fate in their own hands and not give it to anyone else. All those who voted gave their vote for Serbia and Yugoslavia, regardless of the party or individual they voted for.

Just because of that, these elections are of enormous importance for our country, for democratic processes, because we will have both a ruling party or parties, if a coalition is formed, which does not matter, and an opposition. They will all be oriented toward Serbia and Yugoslavia.

[Boskovic] President Milosevic, does this mean that one can expect a multiparty government?

[Milosevic] It is quite possible, although we still do not know the outcome of the elections. As we all know, the government is decided on by a parliamentary majority. In any case, my view is that it would be good if all the parties that enter the Assembly are invited to offer their best candidates for the government. All patriotic forces in the country should be united and elect the most able people to the government.

[Boskovic] One more answer please. Does the world really believe that Serbia has carried out aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina?

[Milosevic] The world believes what it is told. Those who are making decisions know very well that we did not carry out any aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina, that there is a civil war there.

[Boskovic] Who is currently taking care in Serbia so that the effects of the sanctions are overcome?

[Milosevic] There is no doubt that we are all taking care about this, but above all, the government and business community. However, the most important thing for us is that the truth reach the world, because only in this way can the false accusations about aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina be refuted, and thus the sanctions fail, too.

[Boskovic] Thank you very much.

Foreign Minister Terms U.S. Criticism 'Surprise'

AU0106181792 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Jun 92 p 172

[Interview with Serbian Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic by an unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "'Only Losers'"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Whoever was responsible for the massacre of Sarajevo—the world will consider Serbia the main culprit. Are you now afraid of the effects of sanctions?

[Jovanovic] Nobody will ever be able to blame Serbia, nor Yugoslavia, and not even the Serbian people for this diabolical massacre. That would be insane. If that tragedy were in the interests of anybody, then it is the interests of the Muslims, who claim that only victory will bring them peace. However, such a victory can only be achieved through an international military intervention. Therefore, I do not rule out that the attack was ordered by somebody.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you deny that Serbia provoked the war in Bosnia?

[Jovanovic] The reasons for the war have to be sought in Bosnia, where all three ethnic groups are fighting against each other. We have always warned that there cannot be any winners but only losers in this conflict.

[DER SPIEGEL] It is not a secret that Serbian guerrilla fighters are involved in the fighting in Bosnia.

[Jovanovic] Volunteers from Serbia fight side by side with their brothers, mainly relatives of Serbs living in Bosnia. That is exactly what the other side also does. Foreign legionnaires from all parts of the world fight on the Croatian and Muslim sides. Bosnian President Izetbegovic forced the new Constitution through parliament with the votes of the Muslim-Croatian majority. It was then that the Serbs began to fear being degraded to a national minority. The fact that the EC recognized Bosnian independence, although the talks on the form of the future state were not yet concluded, was the last straw.

[DER SPIEGEL] What state form would the Serbs accept?

[Jovanovic] The best solution would be one with cantons or a confederate state according to the will of the ethnic groups.

[DER SPIEGEL] With 70 percent of territory for the Serbs, as demanded by the leader of Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic?

[Jovanovic] Karadzic is flexible. The ethnic division being prepared by the EC already allots half of the territory to the Serbs.

[DER SPIEGEL] With their criticism of Serbia, the United States has now gone even further than Germany. How do you explain this policy change?

[Jovanovic] It was an unpleasant surprise for us. It is an election year in America. Since the Gulf war, it has owed the Islamic community a certain favor. Moreover, the Americans are preparing a war against Libya and trying to keep things in balance by pretending to be the protectors of Bosnian Muslims at the same time—at the expenses of the Serbian people in Bosnia.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you regard a UN-sponsored military intervention as possible?

[Jovanovic] All kinds of things are currently being prepared. Maybe there are even plans to overthrow the government in Belgrade by force. I have reliable information that some countries are planning to install a puppet regime in Belgrade.

[DER SPIEGEL] These are paranoid fantasies.

[Jovanovic] If Europe and the United States were only interested in peace in Bosnia, it would neither require an intervention nor sanctions but only a serious analysis of the situation. The isolation of Serbia and Yugoslavia cannot be of any advantage.

[DER SPIEGEL] Would it have been possible to prevent the Yugoslav tragedy if Serbia had agreed to a confederation, as suggested by Slovenia and Croatia in 1990?

[Jovanovic] Hindsight is always 20/20. Yet, Croatia and Slovenia would have used the confederation only as a transitory solution, and then they would have seceded after a few years, anyway.

Prime Minister Bozovic Says Sanctions 'Unjust'

LD0206122592 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—The political and economic measures taken to blockade Yugoslavia are unjust and I am convinced that they will not resolve the problem in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Serbian Prime Minister Dr. Radoman Bozovic told a news conference today.

At the news conference in Belgrade's Sava Center, which was held on the occasion of the 30th international meeting of tourist journalists, Bozovic also said that a civil war between three nations and three religions is being waged in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Bozovic expressed the hope that the world will put pressure on all warring sides in order to find a solution for Bosnia- Hercegovina.

Rejects Charge of Aggression

LD0206125392 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 2 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia, and particularly Serbia, cannot accept the assessment that it is the aggressor in Bosnia-Hercegovina because that is not true, Serbian Premier Dr. Radoman Bozovic stated at a news conference in Belgrade today.

Inviting the United Nations to carry out an inspection on the spot to find out for themselves the truth about the statement with which every Serbian and Montenegrin citizen is familiar, Dr. Bozovic stressed he believes that the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where national armies of the three constituent nations have been clashing, is in the interest of the United Nations.

Sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro are aimed at not only condemning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the aggression on Bosnia-Hercegovina, but they are also aimed against the leadership of these two republics, he holds. At the same time the people are being deprived of the basic democratic right to elect their own leadership.

National Renewal Leader Comments on Sanctions

AU0106145692 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Speaking at a (?regular) news conference, Mirko Jovic, president of the Serbian National Renewal, spoke about the UN sanctions and yesterday's elections. Here is a report by Zoran Vaskovic:

[Begin recording] [Vaskovic] The UN sanctions are not directed at the Belgrade regime alone, but above all at the union of Serbia and Montenegro: that is, at the Serbian people. The main goal is to get consent to the borders set at AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], Mirko Jovic said and added: [Jovic] I do not believe that the United Nations would have behaved differently even if Belgrade had a different government, because every government that in any way supported the right of the Serbs in Bosnia and (?Krajina) to self-determination would [word indistinct] sanctions in the same way, and these are not at all sanctions against the Government alone.

[Vaskovic] Mirko Jovic reiterated the demand for a government of national unity. Yesterday's elections were above all supposed to gain legality for the new state of Serbia and Montenegro. Whatever the turnout, the Serbian National Renewal is going to repeat its demand for extraordinary elections—federal, republican, and communal—to be held next fall. This party will therefore establish firmer contact with other parties, above all with the Serbian Democratic Party in Krajina and in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Speaking about anti-war demonstrations held in Belgrade yesterday, Mirko Jovic said that they would make sense if similar demonstrations were held in other towns, too, such as in Ljubljana and Zagreb. [end recording]

Opposition Parties on Sanctions, Government

LD0106212292 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG)—Opposition in Serbia is united on the point that the sanctions imposed against Yugoslavia by the Security Council at the weekend are unjust and hurt the innocent civilians the most, and the present regime the least.

Most opposition parties were of the opinion on Monday that the current authorities should resign and that a national salvation government should be formed for a period of six months, pending early elections.

The opposition in Serbia and a number of prominent individuals believe that a national salvation government might be in a position of authority to negotiate with the Western powers about a lifting of the sanctions.

"The population of Serbia and Montenegro, which is least to blame for the horror of civil war in Bosnia-Hercegovina, will be particularly hard hit by the sanctions," Peon Kojen, a member of the executive committee of the Democratic Movement of Serbia, told TANJUG.

"Responsibility for the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina rests chiefly with Bosnia-Hercegovina's politicians," said Kojen.

"The United Nations is doing something for which there is no basis in either fact or the norms of the civilized world as we have known it," said Kojen.

"The Serbian people are not guilty of anything. Sanctions are necessary i.e., and not against the people," said Vuk Draskovic, the leader of the Serbian Renewal movement, the biggest opposition party in Serbia.

"The sanctions against Yugoslavia are the beginning of the end of the United Nations Organization and of the American empire, because anything that is based in injustice cannot last long," said the leader of the Serbian Radical Party, Vojislav Seselj.

Radoslav Stojanovic, professor of international law at Belgrade University, said that "brute force has prevailed in world politics... The present authorities in Serbia have ignored this fact and through this omission have made gross mistakes."

"The only way out is for the present authorities in Serbia to withdraw, in consultation with all sensible and political forces in Serbia, in order that chaos may be avoided," said Stojanovic in a statement to TANJUG.

Prices of Oil Derivatives Rise 100 Percent

LD0106230192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2212 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—Prices of oil derivatives went up, on average, by 100 percent from midnight, the Information Ministry of the Republic of Serbia revealed.

A liter of [leaded] two star gasoline costs 666 dinars; a liter of [leaded] four star Super costs 750 dinars; a liter of D-1 diesel 594 dinars, and D-2 diesel 584 dinars.

Prices of oil derivatives went up because, as stated, "the exchange rate of the dinar to the U.S. dollar changed significantly."

Belgrade, Moscow Demonstrations on UN Sanctions

LD0106202192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Belgrade/Moscow, June 1 (TANJUG)—Protest rallies against the decision to support U.N. sanctions against Yugoslavia were held simultaneously in Moscow and in Belgrade on Monday.

About 500 members of the Russian-Serbian Friendship Society, who gathered outside the Russian Embassy in Belgrade, condemned "the new world order" and urged Russia "to come to its senses and to stand tall."

Criticizing the policy pursued by Russian leader Boris Yeltsin, the protesters said that "Yugoslavia and Serbia are the testing ground for what happens in Russia tomorrow."

One of the speakers at the rally urged the Serbian leadership "to be dignified and stand firm."

Messages from the rally were sent to the Moscow patriarch and to Yeltsin.

Russian intellectuals held a protest rally outside the Russian Foreign Ministry in Moscow to express their support for the Serbian people, with similar messages.

The protesters carried banners proclaiming "Bush and Yeltsin, Hands Off Christian Orthodox Serbia," "Break-Up of Yugoslavia—Break-Up of Slavism," "Russian Parliament Must Revoke Decision on Sanctions—There Will Be No Embargo," "Aggression on Serbia Today, on Russia Tomorrow."

More manifestations of massive support for the Serbs have been announced.

Serbian Renewal Movement Declaration on Elections

92BA0954F Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 May 92 p 6

[Proclamation of the Serbian Renewal Movement: "For the Salvation of Serbia—Let Us Withhold Our Votes"]

[Text] **Citizens!** If you want the war to continue, if you want to break off diplomatics with the entire democratic world, if you want an economic blockade and international military intervention against our state, if you want terror by Communists and fascists working together, unemployment, hunger, the lowest earnings and pensions in Europe, insecurity of every kind, chaos, hatred, lies, and propaganda—then on 31 May vote in the rigged elections of the communist-fascist coalition!

If, however, you desire peace, an economic and democratic rebirth of our homeland, powerful allies and friends in the world, if you want Serbia to be a construction site, not a battleground, if you want weddings, not funerals, then on 31 May do not by any means vote in their elections!

Young people! If you want to live, do not vote on 31 May and do not allow your grandfathers and fathers to vote in the communist elections, because by the very act of voting they will be killing their descendants or forcing you to flee abroad, and preventing those already abroad from returning to Serbia!

Grandmothers and grandfathers! Mothers and fathers! If you want your grandsons and sons brought back to you in coffins or wheelchairs, then vote on 31 May!

Refugees! If you want to go back to your farms and homes and if you want a democratic and strong Serbia which will be able to protect you and guarantee peace and security in your native region—then do not allow the Communists to enroll you on 31 May on false voter lists and trade in your unhappiness once again!

Soldiers and officers! If you want the communist dictators to continue to drive you into defeats, shame, and death, if you want them to arrest you and disenfranchise you, to heap their ignorance and madness on you—then vote on 31 May!

However, if you want to serve in the Serbian Army of the new and democratic Serbia which will revive both the

honor, decency, and dignity of our soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and commissioned officers, then by no means vote on 31 May!

Serbs! If you want Serbia to lose its name and pledge allegiance to a non-Serb flag, if you think we are a people without history and roots which does not have its own seal and its own anthem—then on 31 May go to vote in the communist-fascist elections!

Brothers and sisters! Let us all stay at home on 31 May—and Serbia will be saved! This is an occasion to achieve a great victory without any kind of effort or risk. LET US BOYCOTT THEIR LIES AND DECEPTION. ALL OF US! ALL OF US! ALL OF US!

Meeting on Forming Democratic Movement in Serbia

92BA0943C Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 92 p 7

[Article by K.R.: "Democratically Restructuring Serbia"—first paragraph is BORBA introduction]

[Text] After Saturday's closed meeting of party leaders and intellectuals at Francuska 7; the main goal of the meeting, among other things, was to assist in forming a democratic movement for Serbia and Montenegro, modeled after similar movements in Eastern countries.

Belgrade—Although the establishment of the Serbian Democratic Movement was accompanied from the beginning by skepticism, caused by the fact that all such initiatives in the past have failed, the meeting of a group of prominent Serbian intellectuals outside of and from three parties was nevertheless held on Saturday at Francuska 7. The main goal of this meeting, as we were told by some of the participants, was to organize a broad group of prominent intellectuals and representatives of political parties, who through various forms of political struggle and civil disobedience would initiate the formation of a democratic movement of Serbia and Montenegro, just like the ones that exist in the Eastern countries.

It is already known that the initiative meeting was attended by Predrag Palavestra, Matija Beckovic, Slobodan Selenic, Borislav Mihajlovic-Mihiz, Ljubomir Simovic, Mica Popovic, Radoslav Stojanovic, Vojislav Kostunica, Vladeta Jankovic, Mirko Petrovic, and several prominent members of SANU [Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts], as well as a large number of scholars and intellectuals with great prestige, until now less present in public, as well as members of the crown council.

The initiative sent from this meeting to political parties and prominent individuals in cultural, scientific, and public life has to do with demands for scheduling elections for a constitutional assembly, postponing the elections scheduled for 31 May, organizing a round table that would be attended by all the parties, scheduling an election in which citizens would choose between a monarchy and a republic, changing the attitude toward the media, and opposing the army intervention in Bosnia-Hercegovina. If the authorities were not prepared to accept the above demands, the movement would summon the people to civil disobedience and active resistance.

It was precisely this intention of the initiators that was one of the main reasons why members of the Democratic Party appeared at this meeting, not as its representatives, but as individuals. Some of the people in the leadership of the Democratic Party, in fact, feel that the authorities will also rudely reject these demands, like all the past demands that have come from the opposition, but that on the other hand, at this time no one, not even the Democratic Movement, can organize nationwide resistance to the current regime. Such an attempt would only discredit the opposition, as some of its previous attempts have done.

The doubt in the effectiveness of this action was intensified by learning that on the eve of the meeting itself, some people whose names were on the list of participants did not know anything about the initiative and the meeting. The meeting, however, did not go smoothly even with those who were in favor of this idea. Most of the problems were caused by the initiative from some members that Prince Aleksandar II Karadjordjevic be invited, and so after a lengthy discussion, the members of the forum decided to postpone discussion of all the controversial issues, and to discuss only what a consensus could be reached on.

In fact, some of those present thought that such an initiative associated with the prince would repel at the start at least half of those interested in this movement. Next, there was insistence that the initiative documents define more precisely the relationships between individuals and parties within this informal coalition bloc, so that individuals would not be manipulated and would not be "drowned" among the parties. Also heard were warnings that this matter should not be done hastily, so that it would not be reduced to collecting signatures alone. It was demanded, above all, that there be a precise definition of this initiative's program, what it was that had been founded, how it would function, and so on.

Some of the participants, as we have learned, left the meeting even before its conclusion without signing the final declaration, leaving themselves a "time out" to sign it later on, however....

The result of this meeting is a declaration of support for the initiative for uniting the democratic forces in Serbia. The initiative from this group of Serbian intellectuals, which will probably also be expanded by representatives of the Church, has already been signed by 50 intellectuals, the SPO [Serbian Renewal Movement], and the

Serbian Liberal Party, and one of the meeting's conclusions is that the Democratic Party members present will try to get their party's Executive Committee to vote to join in this initiative.

At the next meeting, which should be held in a day or two, the initiators of the Democratic Movement will determine precisely the issue of the organization, the key roles in it, and the means of public action.

Democratic Movement Founded

92BA0954C Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 92 p 10

[Article by Gradisa Katic and Slobodan Kostic: "A Coalition Against the Cryptocommunists and Fascists"]

[Text] Yesterday, after several days of preparations, behind closed doors at the Writers Association at No. 7 Francuska Street, the Democratic Movement of Serbia [DEPOS] was established as a broad citizens' forum bringing together a large number of people who do not belong to parties, but also representatives of four political parties (the Serbian Renewal Movement [SPO], the Democratic Party [DS], the Serbian Liberal Party [SLS], and New Democracy—Movement for Serbia). In just four days, this initiative has been supported with the signatures of 3,000 people.

The basic objectives of the Democratic Movement of Serbia, as stated in the proclamation—include rapid and peaceful change of the incumbent regime and creation of a democratic state.

Establishment of Authentic Democracy

The movement's organization is designed so that political and strategic decisions are made by the Council, consisting of some 50 people from and outside of parties. Other decisions will be made by the Executive Board of the Council, made up of seven members, four of whom are not from parties while three are.

The movement's aim, as Vladeta Jankovic said in a press conference at No. 7 Francuska immediately after DEPOS was formed, is to rally the democratic forces in Serbia in order to replace the present regime peacefully and without delay with an authentic democratic movement. The movement will synchronize the effort of the opposition, but, as Kosta Cavoski said, the parties are continuing their own party activity. The parties have not formally joined the movement (because a decision on this can only be made by the Main Committee), but we learn from Vuk Draskovic that the SPO will most probably become a collective member of that association.

The future destiny of this movement, according to Vladeta Jankovic, DEPOS spokesman, is to create a "powerful democratic coalition in the fight against the cryptocommunists and fascistoid right," and to change the totalitarian regime, to form a constitutional assembly which, according to Kosta Cavoski, would establish a constitution of freedom.

Vojislav Kostunica mentioned that the proclamation—as it is written—cannot provoke any resistance, it would be hard for anyone who adheres to the democratic option at this moment to find even the slightest objection to it. As for weapons, the democratic movement will use all the customary democratic means: declarations, press releases, public discussions, and political actions such as rallies.... This type of activity does not jeopardize autonomy of political action. The fact that the signatories include five deputies in the National Assembly indicates that the institutions of government are spent, Kostunica emphasized.

"Unless DEPOS achieves very broad and vigorous support of the population all over Serbia in a very short time, it will not be able to achieve its basic purpose. If it does obtain that support, all dilemmas about vigorous resistance and civil disobedience will lose their relevance. Then the regime will be forced to open up political dialogue, that is, to convene a roundtable discussion," said Leon Kojen, university professor.

Milan Komnenic expressed the hope that representatives of DEPOS would establish ties with external factors and would correct what has inflicted immense damage to Serbia in the last few months.

Both the Conciliatory Attitude and Pressure Are Late

The basic objective of the Democratic Movement of Serbia is to create a democratic movement in Serbia, and the call for elections to a constitutional assembly, as this movement sees it, is the best, most peaceful, and most democratic way of achieving that. If the goal is to be achieved, of course, and if the very means of achieving that goal are to be brought about, there are many weapons that must be used. We face a paracommunist system which is not inclined to give way, which does not take up any initiative if it seems to be a threat that it might lose its power, which resorts to conciliation and confession relatively late and only when it is under compulsion, frequently granting abroad more than it earlier would have had to, while on domestic matters it is not yielding at all, said Borislav "Mihiz" Mihajlovic.

In order to arrive at the objective—achievement of a democratic Serbia and elections to a constitutional assembly—it is certain that the movement, the democratically oriented parties which are in it, and all its participants and supporters will also use parliamentary means through representatives of these parties in the Serbian Assembly, such as it is, and will use rallies, statements, and press releases so long as there are chances of finally changing the regime in Serbia by peaceful and democratic means, Mihiz said.

In a desire to explain to citizens the institution of the roundtable discussion, Borislav "Mihiz" Mihajlovic

said: Once the consent is given to a roundtable discussion, integration of the government in the domain of the future elections ceases. Then the government has no greater powers in the domain of organizing future elections than the other participants in the roundtable discussion. The relevant political parties and possibly certain ethnic institutions are invited to that discussion, but that discussion assumes authority unto itself, only in the domain of organizing the elections, of course.

"We cannot tell you today all the forms of our activity. I assume that commissions will be formed—I would not refer to them as portfolio commissions, because that would be like a shadow government. In short, there are numerous forms that we will use in the struggle for a democratic Serbia," Borislav "Mihiz" Mihajlovic also said.

[Box, p 10]

Council and Executive Board

The Democratic Movement of Serbia, which was formed on Saturday, will be headed by its Council, which consists largely of persons from the republic who are not from political parties.

They are as follows: Radoslav Andjus (university professor, member of SANU [Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts]), Ivan Antic (university professor, SANU member), Svetomir Arsic-Basara (sculptor, member of the Academy of Sciences in Pristina), Matija Beckovic (writer, SANU member), Miroslav Gasic (university professor, SANU member), Djordje Djurisic (lawyer), Milan Jovanovic (university professor), Luka Knezic (university professor), Leon Kojen (university professor), Rados Ljusic (university professor), Borislav "Mihiz" Mihajlovic (writer), Pavle Nikolic (university professor), Predrag Palavestra (writer, SANU member), Miroslav Pantic (university professor, SANU member), Branko Popovic (university professor, SANU member), Danko Popovic (writer), Miodrag "Mica" Popovic (painter, SANU member), Obren Popovic (university professor), Lila Radonjic (journalist), Miodrag "Miki" Savicevic (business executive), Slobodan Selenic (writer, SANU member), Ljubomir Simovic (writer, SANU member), Vladimir Stamenkovic (university professor), Zivorad Stojkovic (writer), Nikola Tasic (university professor, SANU member), Milka Cvoric (university professor), Milenko Radic (lawyer), and Vladeta Jankovic (university professor).

The Council also includes the following figures from the political parties (Serbian Renewal Movement, Democratic Party, Serbian Liberal Party, and New Democracy—Movement for Serbia): Vladan Batic, Milan Bozic, Vladan Vasilijevic, Dusan Vukajlovic, Predrag Golubovic, Aleksandar Ilic, Mihailo Kovac, Milan Komnenic, Mladen Markov, Petar Lazic, Miroslav "Bata" Mihailovic, Milan Mikovic, Dragan Milicic, Slobodan Mavrenovic, Aleksandar "Sasa" Petrovic, Marko Petrovic, Radoslav Stojanovic, Mladen Srbinovic, and Aleksandar Cotric.

The work of the Democratic Movement will be directed on a day-to-day basis by the Executive Board, consisting of the following: Miroslav Gasic, Leon Kojen, Rados Ljusic, Milka Cvoric, Vojislav Kostunica, Slobodan Rakitic, and Kosta Cavoski.

Founding Decision

92BA0954D Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 92 p 11

[Decision adopted in Belgrade on 23 May 1992 by the founders of the Democratic Movement of Serbia]

[Text] Deeply concerned about the state and future of the Serbian people; tragically divided following the disintegration of Yugoslavia; aware that the incumbent party and its army, thanks to a disastrous policy, incompetent statecraft, diplomatic ineptness, and military defeats, have destroyed almost all the results achieved by deliberation struggles of the Serbian people, leaving it for the first time in its history without a friend in the world; and determined to introduce a democratic order that will restore respect to Serbia and self-confidence, dignity, and strength to the Serbian people, we hereby adopt the following

DECISION

of the Democratic Movement of Serbia

The main objective of the Democratic Movement of Serbia is to establish a democratic system in Serbia as rapidly and peacefully as possible.

The main conditions for achieving that goal are as follows:

- The scheduling of free elections to a constitutional assembly, which will put the system of government on a new foundation and will take a position on the form of rule;
- Cancellation of all the elections scheduled for 31 May 1992; if this demand is not met, the Democratic Movement of Serbia calls for a boycott of the elections and considers the outcome of such an election invalid;
- The convening of a roundtable discussion of the incumbent party, the opposition parties, and factors outside parties to prepare elections for a constitutional assembly on a truly equal footing;
- All private armies, paramilitary units, and armed groups are to be prohibited, disbanded, and disarmed;
- Proclamation of amnesty for all those who did not want to participate in the undeclared war and also the furnishing of fair compensation for all those who suffered in that war.

Only a democratic Serbian state, acceptable to the international community, can realize the interests of the Serbian people, and only it can guarantee its citizens full equality before the law and the rule of law, and guarantee all members of ethnic minorities those rights guaranteed them by international treaties and other international legal enactments.

The Democratic Movement of Serbia invites into its ranks all citizens, democratic political parties, institutions, organizations, and all those who are ready in this decisive hour to effectively work to change the present regime, to establish an authentic democratic order and to bring together all the forces of the people in order to ensure Serbia the place to which it is entitled in the community of the world's free and civilized states.

Actions Against Radio-TV of Serbia Reporters

92BA0955E Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 92 p 11

[Article by D. Pusonjic: "A Serbian Woman as an 'Ustasa Tool'"—first paragraph is BORBA introduction]

[Text] A series of disciplinary actions against RTS [Radio-TV of Serbia] reporters; Anica Nonveje, music editor at Radio Belgrade, is already answering to the disciplinary commission for the broadcast of Stublic's song "Oh, My Belgrade Friend"; Rade Radovanovic, Slobodan Stupar, and Svetlana Lukic are also sitting on the defendants' bench, but for the time being it is not known why.

For "gross violation of the reputation of RTS," its general director, Milorad Vucelic, submitted a request on 6 April 1992 to that firm's disciplinary commission that—in translation—it fire Anica Nonveje, the music editor for Radio Belgrade's First Program. Vucelic feels that she violated the reputation of this otherwise prominent news institution by broadcasting, on 19 February in the "Magazine 439" broadcast, the antiwar song "Oh, My Belgrade Friend" by Jure Stublic, and furthermore also issued her own musical commentary on the state of the antiwar spirit among Belgrade rock musicians.

Disciplining Journalists

As part of the disciplinary proceedings initiated by Vucelic's request, the second hearing was already held yesterday, and the presentation of evidence was begun by hearing witnesses. The purpose is to determine whether Vucelic's accusations are justified. In the meantime, Anica Nonveje has been removed from the program by being transferred to the tape library (the decision on this, by the way, was signed by her "obliging" colleague on the editorial board), and she is currently on sick leave.

Before the beginning of yesterday's "trial," it turned out that she was not the only one against whom Vucelic had initiated disciplinary proceedings. At that time Ksenija Jovanovic, a representative of the RTS technical services, literally astounded Lazar Lalic, the chairman of the executive committee of the RTS independent trade union, by telling him that demands had been submitted for initiating disciplinary proceedings against Radio journalists Rade Radovanovic, Slobodan Stupar, and Svetlana Lukic. Mrs. Jovanovic was not able to comply with our request to receive those demands, and in response to our question about whom to contact, she suggested, "No one!" Those familiar with the big internal upheavals at RTS claim that about 10 journalists will be disciplined at Radio Belgrade alone.

That circumstance gives a broader dimension to the "Nonveje case." She received permission to broadcast the number in question and the commentary from the author of the broadcast, Zorana Bokan. Slobodan Atanackovic, the deputy of the chief managing editor of the music program on Radio Belgrade's First Program, did not give his approval because he did not get to see the materials in time. The day after the item was broadcast, Atanackovic conveyed to Anica Nonveje the anger of chief editor Momir Brkic, to whom listeners had "complained because Ustasa music was being broadcast."

Song Like a Cuckoo's Egg

"Atanackovic then called me a planted element who was working at someone else's orders, and explained at a meeting of the editorial board on 20 February that I was a 'fifth column,'" says the record of the statement by Anica Nonveje at the first appearance before the disciplinary commission; it can be seen from that document that because of the broadcast of the above-mentioned song, she was also honored with the characterization that she was a "tool of the Ustasa" (Milan Marko). The same record, however, also says that the "Ustasa tool" is a Serbian woman by nationality, born in Kikinda.

The theory of an Ustasa conspiracy is also supported by Momir Brkic, the chief managing editor, who said in one of the letters devoted to the situation at his firm (sent to Djordje Vlajic) that "Mrs. Nonveje not only does not belong on the program, but also at RTS," that she is "a woman who, like a cuckoo's egg, planted a Ustasa song with a fascist chessboard emblem into the Radio Belgrade program, and who also, like a cuckoo, wrote and issued a political commentary on the broadcast song!" Mr. Brkic noted that "the lady in question... only broadcast Croatian songs during January and half of February in the 'Magazine 439' and 'Time of Curiosity' broadcasts."

The tale of the activity of a "tool of the Ustasa" in the middle of Radio Belgrade becomes shaky when one knows that in his capacity as a witness, Slobodan Atanackovic stated to the disciplinary commission that he was aware that the song "Oh, My Belgrade Friend" had been broadcast both before and after Anica Nonveje's item, on several Radio Belgrade programs.

Vucelic's key argument, that the song in question did not go through the regular procedure and was not included in the tape library, but instead reached the Radio through

illegal channels, was eliminated simply at the trial yesterday—by Slobodan Atanackovic. He stated, "It is a frequent practice at Radio Belgrade that the statute is violated and disciplinary infractions are committed, especially in musical entertainment, when songs are played that are not in the tape library," "the statute is violated in all genres, but until now I have not initiated a single disciplinary procedure, because no one, before Anica Nonveje, committed this kind of criminal act."

The trial, or trials, are continuing.

Montenegro

Bulatovic Condemns 'Very Severe' Sanctions

LD3105132992 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Podgorica, 31 May (TANJUG)—Today's elections are taking place under the impact of the news from New York and the fact that even before the elections a powerful political influence was exerted, which culminated in the adoption of the very severe sanctions against Yugoslavia. Momir Bulatovic, president of the Montenegrin Presidency, said this after casting his vote at polling station No. 12 in Podgorica.

Bulatovic added: "The question of the adequacy of international political reaction in relation to establishing the culprit of the all-out conflict in Yugoslavia remains unanswered."

Bulatovic believes that today's elections will show that a truly peace-loving policy is being conducted in Montenegro and Serbia; i.e., in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The president of the Montenegrin Presidency expressed his hope that by turning out at the elections, the citizens will, regardless of who they vote for, contribute to a better structure of internal relations in the new Yugoslavia, as well as to the formation of new state bodies as soon as possible.

The bodies will, as Bulatovic said, through their intensive diplomatic activity try to show to the international public the extent of our endeavors to be an equal entity in the international community and to live in peace.

Students Forum Criticizes Republic Authorities

LD0106203192 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Podgorica, 1 Jun (TANJUG)—The Montenegro Students' Forum today sharply criticized the authorities in the republic because, as the Forum's statetment for the public says, the authorities "failed to address their people at the moment when Montenegro was put in the position of an aggressor for the first time in its thousand-year long history. Montenegro has been abandoned even by those who until yesterday we thought of as our historical friends and allies." "Does the world hate us that much, or is it that you, gentlemen, are so fond of power," ask the statement from the leaders of the Students' Forum.

Bulatovic Sees Prevlaka as Key to Boka Kotorska

92BA0954E Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 92 p 6

[Article by S. Terzic: "Prevlaka—The Gate to the Boka"]

[Text] Herceg-Novi, 24 May—Whoever holds Prevlaka holds the gate and the key to Kotor Bay, Momir Bulatovic, M.A., president of the Presidency of the Republic of Montenegro, said last night in Herceg-Novi in a promotional meeting of the Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro. Candidates to the Chamber of Citizens in the Federal Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Velimir Djordjevic, Andrija Perisic, and Nikola Ciko were presented at the rally in Herceg-Novi. Aside from Bulatovic, the meeting was also attended by Dr. Slobodan Vujanic, member of the republic Presidency, Svetozar Marovic, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Socialists, and Zoran Zizic, republic deputy prime minister.

The problem comes down to who is going to control the sea within Kotor Bay, because if the border remains as it is, then from the standpoint of international law, Kotor Bay, which is categorized as inland waters, would become international waters and 30 percent of its area could not be used. From this standpoint, all the principles of international law, all the principles of international demarcation are on the side of the Republic of Montenegro. Until we get to that point, we have the possibility both of respecting the UNPROFOR [UN Protective Force] plan, the plan provided by Mr. Cyrus Vance, and to retain our military potential, for the army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue to control that territory and to see that the Croatian troops stand back from both Igalo and Herceg-Novi at least as far as the range of the artillery weapons which their forces possess.

Macedonia

Government Introduces Sanctions Against FRY

LD3105211492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Skopje, 31 May (TANJUG)—The Government of Macedonia today adopted as a matter of urgency the UN Security Council resolution on sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY], it was announced in Skopje tonight.

The Skopje government explains that its introduction of sanctions against the FRY stems from the fact that despite not being a member of the world organization, the independent, autonomous, and sovereign Macedonian state is nevertheless dutybound to introduce sanctions given that it has applied for membership in the world organization.

The Government of Macedonia will submit its demand to the United Nations for compensation for the losses it will sustain by implementing these sanctions against Yugoslavia, the government statement says.

Information Ministry Forms Press Center

LD3105050292 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] Skopje, 30 May (TANJUG)—By a decision of the Macedonian Government, a Macedonian information press center has been formed in the republican Ministry of Information, the republican Ministry of Information announced today.

A statement says that the task of the Macedonian information press center is to "break the information blockade of the republic, which has found itself in a specific international position."

Media will continue informing the office of the Ministry of Information about the work of the republican government, the statement says.